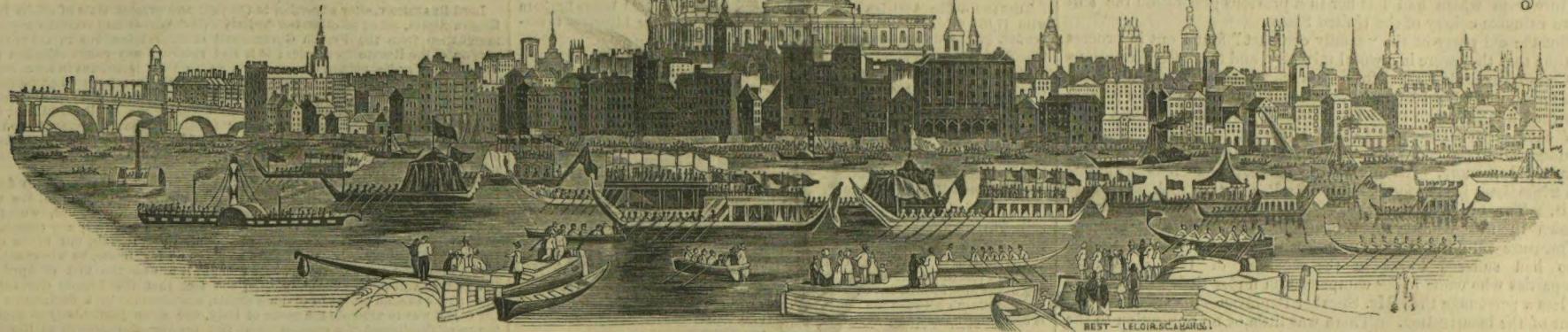


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 371.—VOL. XIV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE CANADIAN RIOTS.

THE Ultra-Tory, and formerly ultra-loyal party in Canada, have proceeded at last from rebellious speeches to rebellious acts. They have grossly insulted and assaulted the Queen's representative, they have burned down the Houses of Parliament, destroyed a valuable library, and the invaluable records of the colony, extending from its first settlement to the present time, and committed a series of acts which would have disgraced the most ignorant mob of the most lawless city in Europe. The insurgents were not composed of what we in the old world consider the dangerous—because destitute and uninstructed—classes of society, but of men of name, property, and station. It will evidently require much wisdom and firmness to bring them to reason, and to prevent in future a repetition of acts the whole tendency of which is to imperil our dominion in Canada. Our neighbours of the United States have "itching palms" for that territory, and are ready to sympathise with any party in it, who may desire to throw off our yoke, whether the party be led by a Papineau in 1838, or by a M'Nab in 1849. Hence there is the most urgent necessity for more than ordinary care, forbearance, and discretion. To give up Canada of our own free-will, to recognise its independence, and to enter upon a new career of political, commercial, and social alliance with it, is a consummation to which this country may look forward with satisfaction; but to see it violently wrested from us by the proceedings of an exasperated faction, aided by the grasping covetousness of Brother Jonathan, is a result that the people of Great Britain cannot contemplate without alarm. In the fulness of time we must no doubt be prepared for the independence of Canada, as well as of our other colonies; but, in resisting the faction that now troubles that fine country by its increasing violence, we resist no constitutional right, we display no tyranny; we simply support the peaceable many against the turbulent few, and lend our

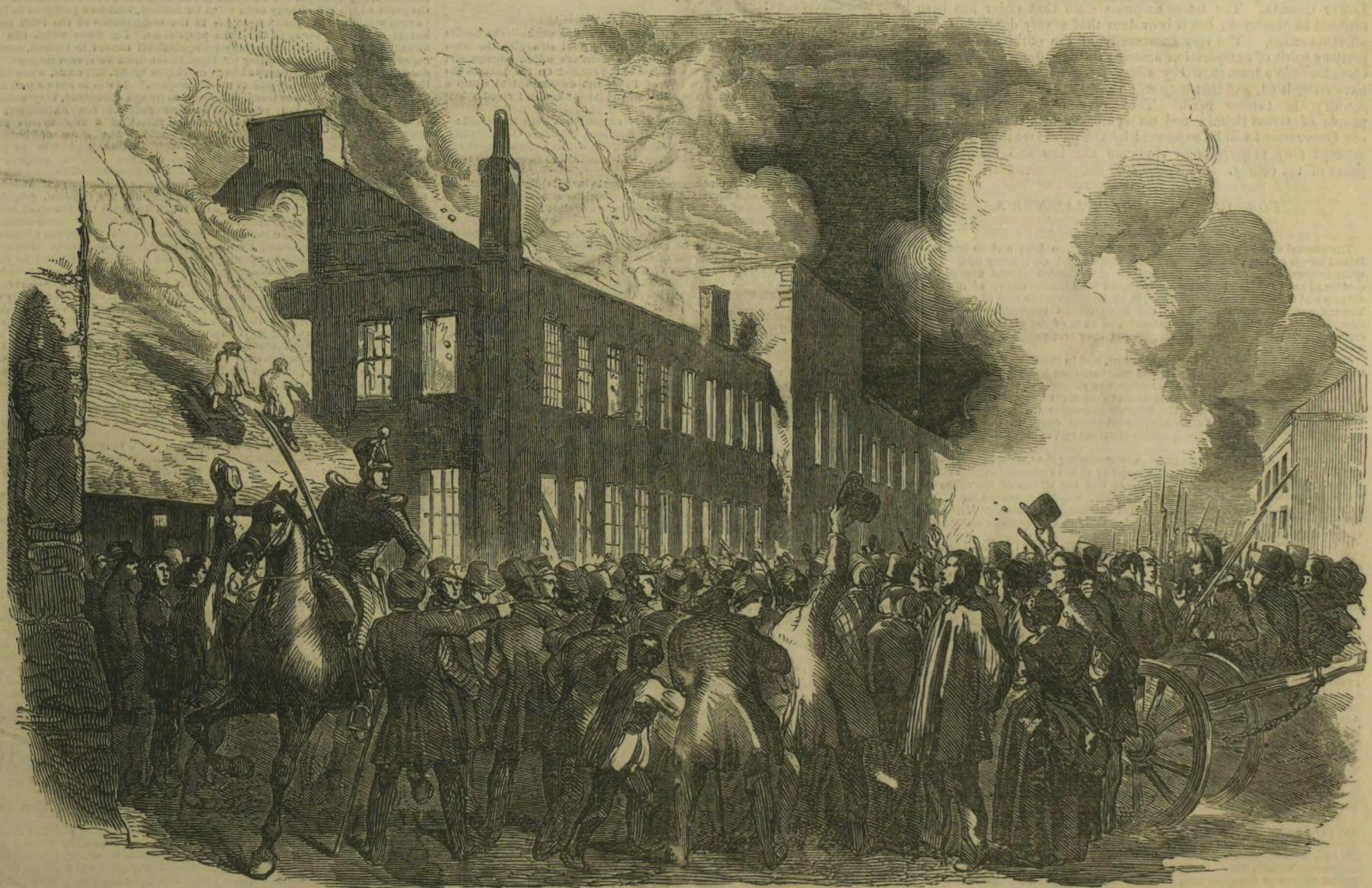
authority to the suppression of scandalous and unprovoked outrage.

In his interrogation addressed to Earl Grey upon the subject, on Tuesday night, Lord Stanley expressed a belief, which he shares in common with a great number of persons in England, that the war between the parties in Canada is, in fact, a war of races; in other words, a war of Saxon against Celt, and of Englishmen against Frenchmen. This, however, is a mistake. The war, if such the conflict may be termed, is a war of principles; of the right of responsible against irresponsible Government; of democracy against aristocracy; and of the many against the few. It is the same conflict which now agitates Europe from one extremity to the other, with this remarkable difference, that it is the aristocratic and ultra-Tories of Canada who appear as insurgents against constituted and legal authority, and who wield, as democracy has but too frequently done in Europe, the torch of the incendiary and the lawless passions of a mob, in support of their political prejudices. If we could imagine anything so preposterous as that the Dukes of Newcastle and Richmond, aided by Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli, should countenance a mob of lawyers, merchants, physicians, magistrates, and shopkeepers, in burning the Houses of Parliament and the records of the nation, in forcibly ejecting the Speaker and Lord Chancellor, and in carrying off the mace as a present to Colonel Sibthorpe, we should imagine the English counterpart of this Canadian insurrection. The mere supposition is ludicrous; but the realization of a similar scene in Canada has partaken too largely of the terrible to be considered in any light but a serious one. It is altogether a serious business; and will require tact and prudence on all sides to be prevented from becoming much more so.

A slight consideration of all the circumstances will show, as we have stated, that the conflict is between principles, and not between races; and that the only course the British Government can pursue

is to maintain the law, and overpower its transgressors, whatever their station or influence may be. The rebellion of 1838 was caused by the dissatisfaction of the French Canadians and of the English colonists of Liberal principles, who were oppressed and insulted, and denied all participation in the government of their own affairs by a dominant party—the "family compact," as it was called. This party monopolised all offices in the colony. The church, the state, and the law were theirs, and theirs only. Wherever there was money or an appointment to be obtained in Canada, one of their people obtained it. They perpetrated job after job; and divided almost the whole of Upper Canada amongst themselves and their connexions. Their oppression at last became intolerable, not only to the French Canadians, but to the British who were not of their "compact," and who longed for the establishment of a system of local government which should at least approximate to the free institutions to which they had been accustomed at home, and of which the United States were in full enjoyment.

In pursuance of this natural desire, the French and some of the British unluckily listened to evil counsel. They took passion instead of reason for their guide, and were betrayed into a rebellion. M. Papineau and his associates as representing the French party, and Mr. Mackenzie and others as representing the British, broke the law, defied legitimate authority, and resorted to insurrection with all its horrors. They were opposed as a matter of right and duty by the "family compact" and loyal party, by all the peaceable and well-disposed, and by the whole strength of the British authority in Canada. The insurrection was put down, the ringleaders fled, the majesty of the law was vindicated, and order was restored in every part of the Upper and Lower provinces. Having performed this part of its duty, the British Government undertook another and equally essential duty—that of redressing proved wrongs. It entered into a calm investigation of the causes of the insurrection. It probed abuses, laid bare corruption, and heard the voice of complaint for



BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY, AT MONTREAL.—(SEE PAGE 320.)

the elucidation of the truth. The result was the establishment of free institutions for Canada, the recognition to the full extent of the right of the colony to local self-government, under a popularly elected legislature and a responsible ministry. The malcontents, both French and British, were satisfied; the disloyal became loyal; a fruitful cause of animosity was removed, and Great Britain gave a striking example to the world of her sincere desire to do justice, and to govern British America upon principles in accordance with those which had made Great Britain what she herself was, and departure from which had lost her in a previous generation the still more valuable colony of the United States.

But the old party of the "family compact" found out in process of time that they were in a woful minority, and that free institutions in Canada excluded them from power. The last election (which was forced upon Lord Elgin by the "loyal" ministry then in power) returned a large majority of Liberals, and his Lordship found himself compelled to accept a Liberal Ministry. *Hinc ille lachrymae.* Condemned to the cold shade of Opposition, the Canadian loyalists were loyal no more. An opportunity of venting their rage against the triumphant party soon presented itself, and they took advantage of it. The full extent of their factiousness is not very generally known in this country. When in office, they introduced a measure into the Legislature for compensating the parties who had suffered losses in the rebellion of 1838. Among the parties who came in for compensation under their measure was no less a personage than Mr. Speaker Papineau—the very head and front of the insurrection. There was little or no opposition to the measure; but the "loyalists" being ousted from office, as we have already stated, a Liberal Ministry, as a matter of course, was called upon to take their places. That Ministry followed the policy of their predecessors, in so far as the Rebellion Losses Bill was concerned. The flood-gates of "loyal" agitation were immediately opened in the colony. It was difficult, if not impossible, to exclude from compensation all the disaffected of 1838, the more especially as the party at that time had wantonly destroyed the property of their opponents after the rebellion was crushed, and that a demand for compensation from these individuals would not unnaturally be sought for under the new bill. All those who were *convicted* of rebellion were excluded from the bill; but nothing would satisfy the Canadian loyalists except the exclusion of those who were *suspected*. So upon the pretext that the bill was a premium upon rebellion, the loyalists took up the trade of rebellion themselves; and, proceeded from words to deeds, and committed outrages which nothing can justify. This bill, in common with many others, received, contrary to expectation, the assent of the Governor-General, without being sent to England for the consideration of the Queen; and, apparently, without premeditation of any kind, those outrages took place, which began with an insult to the Governor-General, and ended (if indeed they may yet be said to have ended) in the total destruction of the Houses of Parliament and the records of the colony, and the partial destruction of the houses and property of individuals obnoxious to the mob of Montreal.

An analysis of the division in the Legislature which passed the Rebellion Losses Bill, afterwards sanctioned by the Governor-General, shows that the question is not a purely French one, as the Canadian ultras allege. The total number that voted was 63; of whom 46 voted for the Ministry, and 17 against. Of this majority, 22 were French Canadians, 6 British from Lower Canada, and 18 British from Upper Canada. The minority consisted of 11 British from Upper Canada, 5 British from Lower Canada, and 1 French Canadian, whom the public will be surprised to learn was Mr. Papineau. These figures show very clearly that Lord Stanley has miscalled the conflict in designating it a war of races. It is, as we have already stated, a conflict of principles, upon which men range themselves according to their convictions, and not according to the language they speak, or the country from which they came. If it were, indeed, a war of Saxon against Celt, we might expect to find the Celtic chief M'Nab among the Celts, and not among the Saxons. But M'Nab and his expatriated Highlanders are Tories. It is as an aristocrat and a feudal chief, and not as either Celt or Saxon, that he gives countenance to rebellion, and wages war against the French and English Liberals of Upper and Lower Canada. The latest accounts state that order has been restored in Montreal; but it is evident that a very dangerous disaffection exists. The very spontaneity of the outbreak proves a perilous spirit of exasperation among the once dominant party in Canada. We trust that they will yet see the error which they have committed, and that they will pause before they involve their country in further peril. They may be assured that the people of Great Britain feel no sympathy with them; and that our Government will be supported by the public sentiment in any attempt they may make to vindicate the law and maintain the peace of the colony.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The general elections for the Legislative Assembly, so long and so anxiously looked forward to by all parties in France, commenced on Monday last. There was an unusual display of military force on the occasion in the capital; the *mairies* of each arrondissement being occupied with strong bodies of infantry; cavalry and artillery were also at hand, in readiness to act in case of emergency. The cause of those preparations was the apprehension entertained by the Government, from the information communicated to it, of the probability of a Socialist outbreak. The day, however, passed over tranquilly, and during the week order was not disturbed.

The official returns have not yet reached us, and in the Paris journals conjectures as to the result of the ballot in the metropolis are freely hazarded, in conformity with the politics of the papers respectively.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the twenty-eight Conservative candidates have a decided majority; whilst the *Réforme* maintains that even in the most aristocratic quarters the Socialists have polled 25 per cent., in the commercial quarters 50 per cent., and in the quarters occupied by the operatives they have a preponderating majority.

In the provinces, all accounts agree in representing the Conservatives and the anti-Republicans as forming the great majority of the successful candidates.

The excitement caused by the elections, and the affairs of Italy, has been varied by an incident in the National Assembly, which has caused the resignation of M. Léon Faucher, Minister of the Interior. On Monday M. Maillard brought under the consideration of the Assembly the following telegraphic despatch of that Minister:

"Paris, May 12, 11 in the Morning.

"The Minister of the Interior to the Prefect of the Aube.

"After a very animated discussion on the affairs of Italy, the National Assembly rejected, by a majority of 37 votes, the proposition declaring that the Ministry had lost the confidence of the country. This vote consolidates the public peace. The agitators only waited for a vote of the Assembly hostile to the Ministry to hurry to the barricades and renew the days of June. MM. Maillard, Géry, and Delaporte voted against the order of the day; MM. Gayot and Liguier were absent."

M. Maillard characterised the conduct of the Minister, in sending that despatch, as unconstitutional and particularly reprehensible, in holding up to public gaze in such a fashion the names and votes of members of the Assembly. He said, the object aimed at was to influence the elections in favour of the Government, and he proposed a vote of censure on the Minister, to the effect that the Assembly strongly blamed the attempt of the Minister of the Interior to influence the elections, and passed to the order of the day.

M. Léon Faucher defended the first part of the despatch, on the ground that it was necessary to restore confidence in the provinces, where the people were alarmed by the state of things described as existing in Paris: as to the publication of the names, he refused all explanation.

On a division, there was a majority for the vote of censure of 419 to 5; there being 524 members present.

After so unequivocal a condemnation of his conduct, the Minister hurried to the President of the Republic and handed in his resignation, which was accepted, though reluctantly, by the head of the State. M. Lacroix, Minister of Public Works, has been charged *ad interim* with the duties of Minister of the Interior.

General Villant, one of the first engineers of Europe, accompanied by two senior officers of the same arm, left Paris on the 12th inst. for the head-quarters of General Oudinot.

M. Lacave Laplagne, formerly Minister of Finance, died on Sunday night at his residence, Rue Castiglione, of an attack of gout. He had returned only a

few days from the department of the Gers, where, as candidate for the Legislative Assembly, he had a large majority.

The French papers continue to grumble at the meagre accounts given them by the Government of the transactions in which the French army is engaged at Rome. They complain that they are indebted to the English newspapers for all the authentic detailed intelligence on the subject which reaches them; but no one of them thinks of doing what the English journals do, of sending a trustworthy correspondent to the spot. They upbraid their Government for not supplying them with the means of attacking it, but they have no notion of "putting their shoulders to the wheel" themselves to effect that for which they have been called into existence, *viz.* to obtain an early supply of authentic news.

ITALIAN STATES.

TUSCANY.—The Austrian General, D'Aspre, having arrived before Leghorn with 17,000 men, and allowed 24 hours' consideration to the Livornese to surrender, proposed commencing his attack on the 11th inst.

GERMAN STATES.

The agitation caused by the refusal of some of the rulers of the various states into which "Fatherland" is divided, to recognise the Frankfort Constitution, is aggravated by the Republican tendency of a portion of the movement. The Grand Duke of Baden is obliged to fly from his capital, Karlsruhe, which is in the hands of the insurgents, who proclaim their intention to establish a Republic. The state of the insurgent towns in the Rhine provinces of Prussia and Westphalia has not changed. The barricades of Elberfeld, Hagen, and Iserlohn are still standing, and the local militia appear determined to maintain the Frankfort Constitution. Meanwhile, the Prussian Government is concentrating a large army on the heights of Camen to suppress this movement.

In Saxony, the troops have completely succeeded in restoring order. The trial of the insurgent prisoners is proceeding before a commission sitting in the Hôtel de Luxembourg, in Dresden.

The funeral of the victims of the late conflict took place on the 13th in that city, and passed off without disturbance.

Austria and Prussia have recalled their deputies from the Frankfort Assembly, and the breach between the upholders of that body and the existing Governments is becoming wider every day.

HOLLAND.

The ceremony of the installation of the new King of the Netherlands took place on the 12th, at Amsterdam. His Majesty, being seated on the throne, surrounded by his family, made the following speech:

"Gentlemen, Members of the States-General,—After the death of my father, whose memory will remain indelible, being called by my birth and the fundamental law to the throne of the Netherlands, I have immediately taken the reins of Government, as I have solemnly made known to my subjects. The moment is now come when, in the presence of the Almighty, who holds in his hands the destinies of kings and people, I am, in imploring his divine name, to unite myself to my noble and faithful people, friendly to order. Exalted is the position in which I find myself placed; heavy are the duties it imposes upon me. Kings are not exempt from the weaknesses of humanity, and therefore have need of being enlightened and sustained by institutions, in order that the throne may remain a focus of light, shedding beneficent rays around. This people, one of the first to elicit order, liberty, and the guarantees for maintaining both from the darkness of the brute force and oppression of the middle ages, has just revised and consolidated these institutions, in conformity with the wants of the present epoch. The King and the people of Orange and the Netherlands have calmly accomplished this important task, and the incalculable advantages of tranquillity and peace have become the portion of the cherished land of the Netherlands. Our tranquil attitude in these times of agitation has not only preserved us from great misfortunes, but has increased the consideration the country enjoyed, for it has acquired for it the admiration of all civilised nations. I am united to a people much greater from its virtues than from the extent of its territory—more powerful from its union than from its numbers. It is a grand and beautiful mission to be King of such a people."

His Majesty then took the following oath, prescribed by art. 51, chap. 5, of the fundamental law:

"I swear to the people of the Netherlands to maintain and always support the fundamental law of the kingdom. I swear to defend and preserve, with all my power, the independence and territory of the kingdom; to protect the general and individual liberties of my subjects; to employ all the means which the Constitution puts within my power to maintain and encourage the general and individual welfare. In this may the Almighty be my aid!"

The President of the two united Chambers then advanced in front of the throne, and pronounced the following oath, which was repeated by all the members:

"We receive and inaugurate you as King, in the name of the people of the Netherlands, and in virtue of the Constitution. We swear to maintain your inviolability and the rights of your Crown. We swear to do all that ought to be done by good and faithful states-general. In this may the Almighty be our aid!"

The first King-at-Arms then proclaimed William III. King of the Netherlands.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, MAY 12.—The Congress convoked by Prussia for the purpose of deliberating upon a project of constitution and electoral law (in lieu of the Frankfort Constitution), to be submitted to the revision of a future German legislative body, commenced its formal sittings on the 12th inst., under the presidency of the Austrian Plenipotentiary, M. de Prokesch Osten. The plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, and Saxony were present. The constitution adopted by the Assembly of Frankfort will be taken as the basis of their deliberations. It is proposed to submit such modifications as may be agreed upon to the Frankfort Assembly, and it is expected they will meet the approbation of the majority. It is questioned whether the office of head of the Provisional Central Power will be conferred on the King of Prussia, in the name of the German Confederation. This is an affair to be settled directly between Austria and Prussia.

Berlin, from which, but a short time since, so many fled, has now become a place of refuge. Families arrive daily from the Rhine, from Saxony, from Breslau, seeking the safety and protection of the capital—a safety which rests only on a state of siege!

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

There is a lull in the intelligence from the seat of war this week. The hostile parties are evidently gathering their strength for the final struggle—the Austrians aided by the Russians, the Magyars by the numbers which success and patriotic zeal add to their forces. The nature of the contest on the part of the latter is shown by the fact that the city of Pesth has determined to equip a Honved battalion, whilst the women of Theresiopol have likewise formed a battalion of Honveds.

The following list of the new Hungarian Government has been published:—Kossuth, President and Governor of Hungary; Szemere, Interior; C. Bathyany, Foreign Affairs; Dussek, Finances; Csangl, Public Works; Bishop Horvath, Ecclesiastical Affairs; Vukowics, Justice. It is intended to raise 50,000 more Hungarian recruits.

The other portions of the empire are endeavouring to turn its present difficulties to account. The Croats and Servians demand concessions almost amounting to independence, as the price of their active co-operation against the Magyars; and in Bohemia a strong Hungarian party has been formed.

The city of Prague, according to accounts of the 12th instant, has been placed in a state of siege, on account of the evident determination of part of its inhabitants to make a diversion in favour of the Hungarians. Some of the leaders have been arrested, and large quantities of arms and ammunition seized in the course of domiciliary visits. Part of the National Guard is suspended; public meetings are prohibited, and most strangers exiled from the town.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

ELDON LAW SCHOLARSHIP.—The trustees of the Eldon Testimonial have given notice that the election of an Eldon scholar will take place on the 4th of June next, at the residence of the Duke of Richmond, 51, Portland-place, London, previous to which day all applications must be transmitted to the Hon. Sec., sealed up and endorsed "Eldon Scholarship, Candidate's Application," and with the candidate's name also endorsed.

In a Convocation held on Wednesday last, the Rev. David Anderson, M.A., of Exeter College, Bishop Designate of Rupert's Land, was admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity.

The Professor of Poetry will deliver his terminal lecture on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at two o'clock, at the Clarendon.

VISITATION.—Archdeacon Manning will hold a Visitation at Chichester, on Tuesday, July 10, for the Deans of Boxgrove and Midhurst; and at Storrington, on Thursday, July 12, for the Deans of Arundel and Storrington.

TESTIMONIAL.—The inhabitants of Wootten, Berks, have presented their late Evening Lecturer with a silver snuff-box, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. W. Statter, by the inhabitants of Wootten, in grateful remembrance of his long and faithful services for their spiritual welfare."

The Bishop of Oxford has stopped legal proceedings against the Rev. T. W. Allies, rector of Launton; Mr. Allies having consented not to publish a second edition of his work.

ORDINATION.—The Bishop of Chester held an Ordination on Sunday last, at the cathedral church at Chester, when 25 deacons and 23 priests were admitted to their respective degrees in the church.

On Sunday morning the Rev. J. F. Denham, the rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, delivered an eloquent discourse at St. Mark's Church, Midleton-square, in relation to the objects of the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools, after which a collection was made in their behalf, which amounted to £35. In the evening the Rev. Henry Hughes, of Gordon-square, preached another sermon in support of the schools; after which another liberal collection was made.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has given a donation of £200 towards the erection of a training establishment for schoolmistresses in his diocese, in connexion with the diocese of Oxford, which has undertaken to establish a training school for masters.

The City Lands Committee are about to issue orders that the Guildhall shall be shown to the public without payment of fees to the servants of the establishment, who are to receive compensation in lieu thereof. We understand that an effort will shortly be made to induce the authorities in other places to which the public ought to have free admission to exercise similar liberality.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE (in reply to the Marquis of Londonderry) stated that the Government did not think they were authorised in incurring any further expenditure with reference to keeping up the communication between Portpatrick and Donegal.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE observed that, by abandoning these ports as packet stations, a clear saving of £4000 a year would accrue to the revenue while the communication would be better carried on elsewhere.

ITALY.

Lord BEAUMONT, after adverturing to the past and present state of affairs in the Roman States, asked whether her Majesty's Government had received any communication from the French Government of their intentions in occupying a portion of the Roman territories; if it had received any communication from the Austrian or Neapolitan Governments as to their intentions in invading the Roman territories and states; and if her Majesty's Government had taken any part in this tripartite invasion?—In the course of the noble Lord's speech, a somewhat violent altercation took place between the noble Lord and Lord Brougham, in consequence of the word "falsehood" having escaped the noble Lord, in reference to some statements made by Lord Brougham on a former occasion in reference to Italian affairs. The noble Lord subsequently withdrew the offensive term.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not think the present a fit opportunity for entering into the general question of the state of affairs in Italy, or of the more recent most deplorable events which had taken place at Rome; but, whilst desirous of avoiding discussion, he neither admitted the accuracy nor complained of the inaccuracy of the statements made by his noble friends, but to the questions put to him, which he believed to be perfectly legitimate, he was enabled to give a short and distinct answer. He thought it was on the 21st of April that the French Ambassador communicated the fact that the French Government were about to send troops to Civita Vecchia, accompanied by a declaration that the object was to promote the peace of Italy, and more particularly to promote the re-establishment of a constitutional and regular Government at Rome, no intimation being given of any intention to march upon the latter place, an event which he considered was an afterthought of the French General, and did not form any part of his instructions from his Government. With respect to the course pursued by the Austrian and Neapolitan Governments, no communication whatever had been received from them, and he was not prepared to state the opinion entertained by her Majesty's Government on that subject. In answer to the last question, he had only to observe that her Majesty's Government had taken no part whatever in these proceedings.

The Earl of ABERDEEN followed on the general question, and, after stating his reasons for arriving at the conclusion, expressed his belief that the Earl of Minto's mission had been fatal to the freedom of Italy.

The Earl of MINTO defended himself from the attack made upon him by the previous speaker, stating that when he was employed on his mission, danger was apprehended as to the independence of Italy. That danger he did his best to avert, and nothing had ever fallen from him which could be construed into his sanctioning any attempt to expel the Austrians from that country.

Lord BROUHAM gave it as his opinion that the sending the expedition to Civita Vecchia might be thus explained:—The French wanted an expedition—a military expedition—some military glory, it did not signify how little; but some they must have. Algiers would not do any longer—it must be European, to satisfy the craving, not of the people of France, but of the mobs of Paris; and hence this expedition.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY believed that the desire of the French Government and of the President was the preservation of peace. An allusion by the noble Marquis to Lord Brougham's having fraternised with the Easter expedition from this country to Paris elicited much amusement.

Lord BROUHAM begged to assure their Lordships that he had nothing whatever to do with what he believed to be the most absurd expedition that was ever carried on. The rule was, that any communication which could take place must be, not of individuals, not of deputations, but of the Governments of the two countries. The debate then terminated.

Earl NELSON presented a bill relative to the appointment of British chaplains in foreign ports, which was read a first time.

The Rate in Aid Bill, after a short discussion, passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND gave notice that, on the first Tuesday after Whitsunday, he should move the following resolution:—"That whereas a greater amount of taxation is levied upon the people than is required for the good and efficient government of the United Kingdom; and whereas large sums are expended in supporting needless places, extravagant salaries, and unnecessary works and establishments; and whereas the present taxation of the country depresses all classes, especially the labouring classes, by diminishing the fund for the employment of productive labour, it is the opinion of the House that adequate means should be adopted to reduce the expenditure of the Government."

DRAINAGE OF LAND (IRELAND).

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Land Improvement and Drainage (Ireland) Bill being read,

Mr. ROEBUCK took occasion to express his opinion of the policy—if he

Sir G. GREY defended the Government against this attack, which he treated as altogether wide of the question raised by the bill. Mr. Keogh replied very indignantly to Mr. Roebuck, who had already thrice raised his voice in the House in tones of censure—

Thrice the brindled cat had mewed.

Many of the Irish members attacked had been absent, and he trusted that the next time that the honourable and learned gentleman indulged in the "green bitter vein, which pervaded every inch of his body," he would have the courtesy and the manliness to do so in presence of those whom he attacked. He was surprised that Lord John Russell had not, in the slightest degree, interfered between the Irish members and the taunts of the honourable and learned gentleman. Instead of doing this, the noble Lord had thrown out a taunt of his own, by alluding to the weariness and frequency of Irish debates. If he wanted a reason for their frequency, it would be found in the peacemeal and patchwork legislation of the Government. Mr. Roebuck was not, after all, so desperate or dangerous a character as many Irish members supposed him to be. He had spoken against the bill, but made no motion in conformity with the views which he had expressed. The Sheffield blade was not, after all, so dangerous a weapon. He might speak warmly in reply to the honourable and learned gentleman; but he trusted that the House would distinguish between the "honest indignation of a patriotic senator," and the "billious acerbity of a spiteful self-tormentor." (Laughter.)

After some observations from Colonel DUNNE, who would not be tempted by Mr. Roebuck into unseemly personalities,

Mr. MOORE characterised the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman as a distillation of the worst passions of the lowest order of the people of both countries.

The episode then terminated, and the House went into committee on the bill; when, after a desultory discussion, the blanks in the bill were filled up with the figures £300,000 and £200,000 respectively, and the House resumed, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

On the question of the committal of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, Sir R. PEEL, after referring to the oaths taken by Roman Catholic members and dissenters, asked Lord J. Russell whether he contemplated an alteration of the oath so as to enable Jews to hold civil office, as well as to sit in Parliament, because he thought the measure would be incomplete, unless the Jews were placed, both with regard to civil office and to Parliament, on the footing on which all other subjects of her Majesty are placed, whether professing the religion of the established church, or any other.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that the bill rejected by the Lords, last year, embraced both the objects referred to; but, as this bill was of a different nature, applying only to oaths taken to sit in Parliament, he did not think it would be possible to introduce any provision for the admission of Jews to civil office. Supposing the bill to pass in its present shape, the situation of the Jews for a time would be similar to that which for a long period was the situation of the Protestant Dissenters, who could not hold civil office except by virtue of the Indemnity Bill. At the same time, he did not wish it to be understood that it was not his intention hereafter to introduce a bill for admitting Jews to civil office.

After some observations from Mr. Banks, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. J. O'Connell, the House went into committee, when a protracted discussion ensued upon an amendment proposed by Mr. V. SMITH, for the omission of the words having reference to the Pope of Rome, &c. The committee, during the latter part of the discussion, appeared to have got into a complete state of mystification as to the proper question to be put by the chairman; and Mr. P. MILES moved that, instead of putting the question, he report progress, when the committee divided—ayes, 122; noes, 241; majority against the motion, 119. The committee again divided on the question that the chairman do leave the chair, which proposition was negatived by majority of 114, the numbers being 111 to 225. Lord J. RUSSELL then consented to the chairman's reporting progress, and the House resumed.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) and the Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bills passed through committee, and the St. John's, Newfoundland, Rebuilding Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord PALMERSTON brought in a bill for legalising marriages celebrated in consuls' houses abroad, which was read a first time.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

CANADA.

Lord STANLEY drew attention to the news which had been received that day from Canada, and which he characterised as being of so alarming and formidable a character, that he could not delay a moment in asking the Colonial Secretary if he had received any information other than that which appeared in the newspapers, and if he were prepared to offer any explanation of the state of affairs in Canada, which had been brought about by the measures adopted by the Government. It appeared that the discontent had at last broken out, and that the Parliament House had been consumed by fire; and there was every reason to apprehend that throughout the province the most formidable of all wars, a war of races, had commenced. Lord Stanley desired to be informed explicitly whether any specific instructions had been sent out to the Governor-General with respect to the Indemnity Bill, and whether Lord Elgin had acted without advice or instruction from the Home Government. The noble Lord emphatically added that, whether instructions were sent out or not, it was not Lord Elgin, but her Majesty's Government, who would be held ultimately responsible for the result of the policy pursued in Canada.

Earl GREY wished the noble Lord had abstained from expressing any opinion on that occasion. A despatch had, about an hour before, been received from Lord Elgin, which should be laid on the table on the next day on which their Lordships should meet (Friday). That despatch showed that Lord Elgin had acted with his accustomed judgment, moderation, and good sense. The date of the despatch was the 30th of April, and it was written in great haste. It appeared that a riot had taken place at Montreal, and that the Parliament Houses had been burnt; but there was nothing in the despatch to excite any apprehension that a war of races was about to commence. On the contrary, tranquillity was restored. No step had been taken on the part of the Governor-General that he (Lord Grey) was not prepared to justify; and, with respect to the responsibility of the events that had occurred in Canada, he was of opinion that that responsibility rested on the noble Lord (Stanley) himself more than on most other persons. There was no doubt that the account of proceedings in their Lordships' House some time since, and the opinions expressed by the noble Lord, had increased the violent party feeling in Canada. He trusted that in future the noble Lord would remember that there was a responsibility attached to members of the Opposition—a fact that he was too much in the habit of forgetting.

To a question from Lord BROUGHAM, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the Government had received no official communication relative to any military assistance to be given to Austria by Russia.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

An immense number of petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, having been presented by the Earl of Winchilsea, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Sondes, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Duke of Richmond, and other peers.

The Duke of RICHMOND brought the question of agricultural distress under the notice of their Lordships, and demanded from the Government an admission of the existence of this distress, and a declaration whether or not they were prepared to propose to Parliament any measure for the remedy of the agricultural suffering. His grace having referred to the petitions in proof of the fact of deep and wide-spread distress amongst the cultivators of the soil, supported the prayer of the petitioners, and urged the necessity of a repeal of the malt tax and other duties. He asserted boldly that the Free Trade experiment had utterly failed, that reaction towards protection to native industry had set in, and that the time would and should shortly come when a duty on the importation of foreign corn, for revenue at least, would have to be imposed.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA also supported the prayer of the petitioners, and energetically called on the Government to retrace their steps, and to return to the wise policy of protection to native industry. The repeal of protection was the act of a revolutionary faction, and now that its fatal effects were manifest, time should be lost in returning to a protective policy.

Earl GREY said that his noble friends and himself were quite sensible that agricultural distress existed, especially in the southern parts of England; but they were not prepared to propose any measure to Parliament relative thereto. The subject of agricultural distress had been repeatedly brought before Parliament during the years when protection existed; and, therefore, the present distress was no proof that the Free Trade experiment had failed. He considered that a most unfounded panic prevailed amongst the farmers at this moment.

The Earl of MALMSESBURY contended that the distress had been immensely increased by the Free Trade measures lately adopted; and, worse still, all hope of amelioration had been taken away by those measures.

After some explanations from Earl GREY and the Duke of RICHMOND, the subject dropped.

Their Lordships adjourned to Friday, Thursday being Ascension Day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice for the 5th of June of a motion for the committee of inquiry into the temporalities of the Irish Church.

CANADA.

Mr. HERRIES inquired if the Government had received authentic information of the late events in Canada, and if they would lay the information on the table; likewise if they had yet received the votes and minutes of proceedings in the Colonial Legislature.

Mr. ROEBUCK desired also to know if the Indemnity Bill, being a money bill, did not require a message from the Governor-General, or instructions from the Colonial Office, prior to its introduction.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that a despatch had been received at four o'clock that day, giving an official account of the disturbance in Montreal, and that it would be laid on the table forthwith. His Lordship declined to answer other questions until the despatch should be produced.

Mr. ROEBUCK pressed for a reply to his question, whether instructions had been sent from the Colonial Office for sanctioning the Indemnity Bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL preferred to reserve his answer to a future day.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked, that if Mr. Roebuck had been in the House on the 22nd of March last, he would have heard Mr. Hawes give a distinct declaration that no such instructions had been sent to Lord Elgin—that the Colonial Secretary had the utmost confidence in Lord Elgin—and that the Governor-General was left to his unfettered discretion with regard to the Indemnity Bill.

Mr. HAWES having entered the House at this moment,

Mr. ROEBUCK put the question again to the Under-Secretary.

Lord J. RUSSELL, however, again replied, declining to enter further into the question, merely saying that the answer given by Mr. Hawes on a former occasion was, in point of fact, correct.

Sir J. PAKINSON asked if petitions had not been received from different parts of Canada praying for the recall of Lord Elgin.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not know.

Mr. BRIGHT inquired if the disturbances had been put down.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Lord Elgin stated in his despatch that Montreal was tranquil. He did not mention the state of the provinces, but he (Lord John Russell) hoped they were tranquil. There was, however, no doubt that numerous meetings had been held throughout the provinces.

Mr. P. HOWARD wished to know if there was any intention to send our troops or the Guards to protect the Governor-General and the colony.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that there was sufficient military force in the colony.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. MONSELL called attention to the question of emigration with reference to the necessities of Ireland. He recommended a system of emigration as a supplement to the measures introduced, or to be introduced, for the improvement of Ireland.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved an amendment to the effect that emigration was a partial, tardy, and expensive remedy for the evils of Ireland, that it was immediately necessary at present to check the emigration going on, and that the most pressing object to consider was the progress of starvation, disease, and death.

Mr. MOORE opposed the amendment.

Sir G. GREY admitted that a well-considered system of emigration would be likely to prove advantageous to the mother country, the colonies, and the emigrants. He considered some of the suggestions made by Mr. Monsell very valuable, and recommended the hon. member to bring them forward in a practical shape, by moving them as clauses to the amended Poor-law Bill; when, he promised him, they would receive the attentive consideration of the Government. As the motion was apparently made to evoke some expression of opinion, he supposed it would not be pressed to a division.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE, Mr. F. O'CONNOR, Sir J. YOUNG, Mr. SCULLY, and Mr. BOURKE addressed the House, and a division took place on Mr. J. O'Connell's amendment—

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Majority against the amendment	..	..	..	..	..	..	—35

Mr. MONSELL's motion for papers was then agreed to without a division.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Mr. PEARSON moved for a select committee to inquire into and report upon the practicability of establishing a uniform system of discipline, primitive, reformatory, and self-supporting, to all persons sentenced to imprisonment for crime.

Sir G. GREY, while objecting to a speculative inquiry extended over so large a field as that proposed by the hon. member, was willing to admit that the time might come when Parliament should inquire into the question of prison discipline. Should a general wish be expressed by the House during the present session that an inquiry into the system of building prisons and of prison discipline should take place, he would not object to it.

After some observations from Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, the debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON.

The Grant of Land (New South Wales) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon till a quarter to six o'clock.

CANADA.

Mr. HAWES brought up and laid on the table papers relating to Canada.

Mr. ROEBUCK availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him, of entering at some length into the recent state of affairs in Canada; and, with respect to the Indemnity Bill, read an extract of a letter addressed to Mr. Hume from Montreal, containing an analysis of the votes of the House of Assembly, with the view of showing that the question was not one of race between French and English, inasmuch as the majorities on the divisions which took place in favour of the bill were composed of both classes. The hon. gentleman proceeded to detail the forms gone through, on which the bill was founded, which were in strict conformity with the practice of the Imperial Parliament; viz, that being a money bill, the consent of the representative of her Majesty must have been signified previous to its introduction; therefore to throw any responsibility upon any one but the Government itself was impossible. The Canadian Government according to the opinions and wishes of the majority agreed to the proposal—the money to be appropriated being the money of Canada, and not the money of England.

Mr. PUSEY rose to order. The hon. member having drawn the attention of the Government to the subject, ought not to proceed further, to the delay of the other business before the House be adjourned.

The SPEAKER observed that the question before the House was that the Canadian papers do lie on the table. If the hon. member who had risen to order wished to proceed with other business, it was open to him to move that the debate on the question before the House be adjourned.

Mr. ROEBUCK said his only anxiety was to relieve the public mind, and not to interfere with hon. members. There could be no doubt that the introduction of the Indemnity Bill had the sanction and approval of the head of the Colonial Office.

He was not going to enter into the question as to whether the measure was a right or a wrong one, but entreated the House to be cautious and careful when they interfered with the free and constitutional course pursued by the Canadians, and thus make the question one of races.

Mr. HAWES thought it would be extremely inconvenient to raise any general discussion on the subject until the papers were circulated and considered.

Mr. GLADSTONE concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Hawes, and, while he did not impugn the rectitude of intention of the hon. member for Sheffield, or dispute the wisdom of interfering to calm the public mind in this country, and to warn the House against premature interference either in the affairs of Canada or other public matters, yet the hon. gentleman had done much to pre-judge the subject. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to argue the question at some length, and contended that the real subject for consideration was, whether it was not one of race, if not within the walls, yet out of the walls of the Canadian Parliament, and nothing which had fallen from the hon. gentleman had tended to elucidate that question. He trusted that hon. members would not give way to excitement, but that they would examine with dispassionate care every step in the proceedings, and that they would pass no judgment on the responsible Government until they had made themselves fully acquainted with all the facts.

Sir G. GREY regretted that this discussion had arisen, and merely rose, not for the purpose of prolonging it, but to say that he did not understand Mr. Roebuck to have said that he questioned the right of the Crown, or that of Parliament, to interfere and tender its advice on matters of this nature, or he should have risen earlier to protest against such doctrines.

Mr. GLADSTONE explained that he had only inferred the questioning of the prerogative of the Crown from the assertion of Mr. Roebuck that the money in question was the money of the colony.

Mr. NEWDEGATE hoped the House would not be led away by the analysis of the majority given by Mr. Roebuck, believing, as he did, that the correct analysis would show different results.

Mr. E. DENISON thought Mr. Roebuck entitled to thanks for the information he had supplied, but denied that it was necessary in order to calm the agitation of the House, nothing having occurred to show an intention of acting harshly in the matter.

The papers were then ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved that the next day, being Ascension Thursday, the committee of the House should not sit before two o'clock.

Mr. BRIGHT considered that there was a sort of hallucination over the minds of some hon. members, as to the days on which the house should or should not proceed with the public business, and while he believed that all Christians regarded the momentous event of Ascension Day with the same feeling, yet he saw no reason why the House should give up its business on that day. After referring to the inconvenience which would result from detaining witnesses in town about to be examined before committees, the hon. gentleman said he opposed the motion on the ground that no one could tell, if the principle were adopted, where it would end. Next year they would have some other hon. member proposing some other day, and then, perhaps, a contention between English, Irish, and Scotch, in favour of their patron saints. He looked upon motions like the present as symptoms of a growing feebleness on the part of the House, and a disinclination to do the business of the country.

Sir G. GREY said, the hon. gentleman's proposition originally, as made to him, was, to adjourn to Friday; but he had informed him that the Government would oppose him, and suggested the pursuing the same course as was usual on Ascension Day.

Mr. SIMEON had made up his mind to attend divine service on Ascension Day, but was willing to sit on his committee after that time until six o'clock.

After a few words from Mr. BRIGHT in explanation, and from Mr. S. CRAWFORD, the motion was agreed to.

The House then went into committee on the Landlord and Tenant Bill, four divisions taking place on clauses and proposed amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

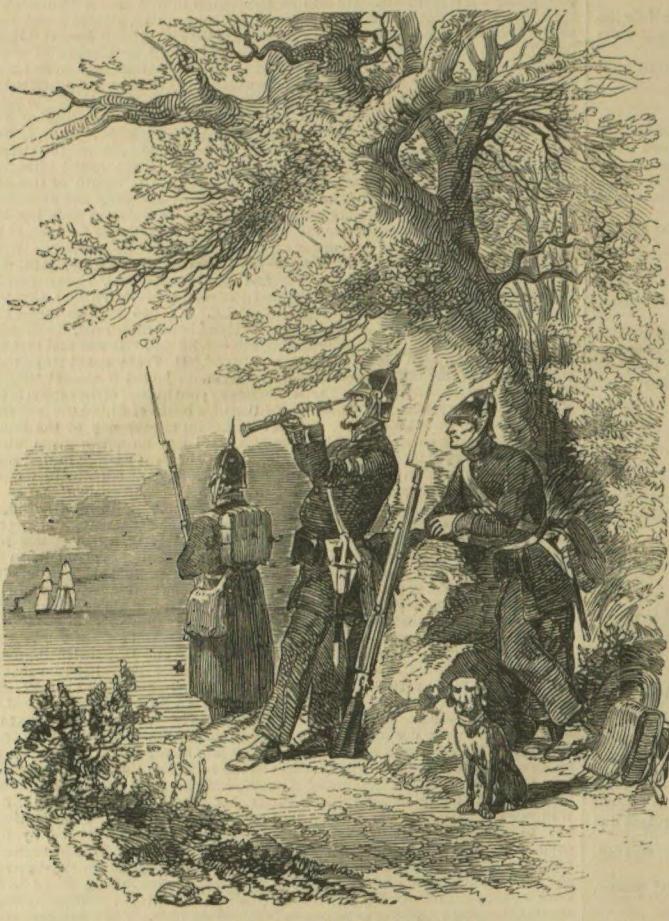
EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—MR. HUDSON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. DIVETT presented a petition from thirty-one shareholders in the Eastern Counties Railway Company, residing in Devonshire, making certain grave charges against the hon. member for Sunderland, in his capacity of chairman to that company. He (Mr. Divett) had furnished that hon. member with a copy of the petition, and therefore it would be unnecessary to trouble the House with a statement of the charges in detail. The prayer of the petition was that the House would inquire fully into the charges, and, in the event of their being proved, expel that hon. member from the House.

The petition was read by the Clerk at the table.

Mr. CHARTERER also presented a petition from sixty shareholders in the Eastern Counties Railway Company, complaining generally of the mismanagement of the affairs, and stating that that mismanagement commenced almost as soon as Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington, both members of the House, had become respectively chairman and deputy-chairman of the company, and had also taken place while Mr. Bagshawe, another member of the House, was upon the directory. The petition concluded, like the former one, by a prayer that an inquiry might be made into the conduct of each of those three gentlemen.

Mr. HUDSON then rose and appeared so deeply affected that he was unable to proceed for a few moments. He said he came down to that House immediately upon receiving a copy of the petition from the hon. member, although with considerable difficulty, owing to a severe domestic affliction. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He thought he was, therefore, entitled to the indulgence of every member in the House while he offered to it some explanation, and some observation with reference to those two petitions which had just been presented to the House. (Repeated cries of "Hear, hear.") If he had been guilty of the practices which had been imputed to him with respect to the capital and the revenue, without fair and sufficient reason, it might be, perhaps, that he had done so through some error, but he could assure the House that it was not an intentional error on his part. (Hear, hear.) His first connexion with the company was in 1845, he believed in the month of October. Upon his accession to the office, he devoted himself as anxiously and as assiduously to his duties as he possibly could. (Cheers.) He believed that the first charge was that he had raised the dividend for the first half-year from 3s. to 9s. without any change in the circumstances of the affairs of the company. What were the facts? The gross income for the half-year ending July, 1845, was £114,000, and in the next half-year it had risen to £173,000, showing an increase of nearly £60,000. He thought that



OUTPOST ON THE BALTIC COAST.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

The Holsteiners are making victorious progress in this struggle. On the morning of the 7th inst., General Bonin, with the Holstein troops, attacked the enemy between the villages of Bier and Gudsoe, and, after a sharp battle of seven hours' duration, drove them out of every one of their positions. The defeated Danes retreated, after setting fire to the village of Gudsoe. The Holsteiners gained possession of the bridge of Snoghol, opposite the island of Fünen, and leading to the town and fortress of Fredericia, in Jutland, and they bivouacked within gunshot of that place.

The loss of the Schleswig troops was 70 killed and wounded. The number of captured Danes is mentioned to be 16. There are as yet no accounts of any

hostile proceedings against the fortress of Fredericia. Respecting the late action at Veile, we learn that the Danes, under General Reye, were, on the 7th instant, a few miles north of Kolding; that they were attacked by the Prussians, and, with but slight resistance, driven back upon Veile. The loss of the Prussians is stated at 25 men killed and wounded. Among them is a Major of the 7th Rifles.

An artistic Correspondent has favoured us with the accompanying pair of characteristic sketches of a Schleswig-Holstein Outpost on the coast of the Baltic: in one of these, the guard are on the look-out; in the other, they are raising an alarm signal. The locality of both scenes is in Sunderwitt, near the Duppler bulwarks, where the troops are yet posted.

IRELAND.

EMIGRATION.—Within the last week several first-class sailing packets moved off from the Customhouse Quay, Dublin, for New York, with the full number of passengers prescribed by the American laws for each ship to carry; and at present there are three or four more taking in luggage and receiving on board detachments of the rural population, all of whom are eager in their flight from the country. Last year and the year before, the class of emigrants that proceeded to America was almost exclusively composed of cottiers, agricultural labourers, and mechanics, whose passage had been provided by their landlords. Few of the farmer or the shopkeeper grades, although alarmed at the spread of destitution with which they were surrounded, had resolved to fly with the remnant of their industry, which they still retained; and, hoping for better times, they braved the calamity for another year; but now, and for the last two months of April and March, a most important change has been introduced in the rapid flight of emigrants from Ireland to the United States. The last packet-ship that left the Dublin port for New York was the *Eolus*, and a general idea of the rank and circumstances of those who are now escaping from the Irish shores may be formed when it is stated that every berth in her first cabin was occupied; and had there been space for the accommodation of as many more there would have been no difficulty in filling it with occupants of highly respectable classes. The passengers in the first cabin comprised men of medical and legal professions, shopkeepers, graziers, and substantial farmers. The second cabin was occupied by about one hundred persons, many of whom, from their own merits and acquirements, and the society in which they were entitled to move, were in no respect less respectable than the parties in the first cabin; but, forming family groups of four, five, and six, they could not all be accommodated. Those carried with them letters of credit and bills of exchange on New York to a very considerable amount. The steerage passengers comprised four descriptions of persons—farmers who held about thirty acres of land and under; shopkeepers on a small scale in provincial towns; mechanics of various handicrafts; and agricultural labourers.

AWFUL MORTALITY IN BALLINASLOE.—Out-door relief had been withheld in Ballinasloe union until the Poor-Law Commissioners very recently constrained the guardians to grant it. The consequence has been a terrible mortality in the greatly over-crowded workhouses. The *Ballinasloe Star* says:—“Four hundred and ninety paupers (a clergyman to-day assures us the number really was 609) have died, according to the workhouse returns, in the week ending Saturday, the 5th instant.”

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera is on the decline in Nenagh, Galway, Ballinasloe, Belfast, Armagh, and Newry. It is very questionable whether the disease at any time was of a more formidable complexion than that of severe dysentery, brought on and aggravated by want.



OUTPOST ON THE BALTIC COAST

The Portuguese Government, by decree dated the 20th of April last, has declared all vessels trading with the Cape de Verd Islands exempt from the customary tonnage dues.

EMPLOYMENT ON RAILWAYS.—The total number of persons employed on all the railways in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, on the 1st day of May, 1848, was 188,177, including 102 secretaries, 93 managers, 21 treasurers, 405 engineers, 1897 superintendents, 243 storekeepers, 145 accountants, 88 cashiers, 306 draughtsmen, 887 clerks, 20,087 artificers, 147,325 labourers, 119 inspectors, 26 land surveyors, 6250 miners or gaugemen, 685 foremen, 71 policemen, 256 plate-layers. The length of line in course of construction at the same period was 2985 miles, 4½ chains. The length of line not in progress of construction, 4429 miles, 67½ chains; and the total length authorised, but not open, 7387 miles, 72 chains.

by patrols of cavalry. A great number of arrests were made, and in the repeated attempts to clear the Platz many persons were wounded. The troops acted under very distinct orders; the officers were forbidden to enter into any parley or conference with the crowd, but, after the legal signal given, to fire at once if it was not obeyed.

The most serious collision took place in front of the Conversations-Halle, a café close to the entrance of the Second Chamber, and on the same side of the square. It is used by the deputies of the Left as their place of meeting for party consultations. The café was, nevertheless, cleared by the police of all persons found in it: at the moment, the body of one man, and another person in a dying state, were brought into the entry, and the police seized all the papers of the deputies.

The accompanying Illustration shows the Domhofs-platz, with the troops and constables clearing the square. The house on the right, with the statues on the roof, is the Hardenberg Palace, in the inner court of which the Hall of the Second Chamber is built. The other house in the centre, with the balcony, is the Conversations-Halle, the café where the Deputies of the Opposition used to meet, and in front of which the tumult began. The low buildings in the foreground are the temporary sheds built for the carpenters employed in fitting up the Chamber, and which have not been removed.



RIOT AT BERLIN ON THE DOMHOF-PLATZ.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON, COLONEL OF THE 15TH DRAGOONS.

This highly distinguished officer died suddenly of a disease of the heart, on the morning of the 9th instant. His career had been a most eventful one. Born in 1775, the youngest son of Benjamin Wilson, the painter, he joined, at an



THE LATE SIR ROBERT WILSON, FROM A PORTRAIT BY PICKERSGILL.

early age, as a volunteer, the army of the Duke of York in Flanders, and was appointed Cornet in the 15th Dragoons, in April, 1794. He served all those campaigns, and participated in the principal battles and actions till the return of the army. For his conduct in the affair at Villers en Couche, 24th April, 1794, he received from the Emperor of Austria the gold medal and ribbon of Maria Theresa. In the following October he became Lieutenant, and before the close of the year obtained his troop. During the Irish rebellion, he acted on the staff as Aide-de-Camp to General St. John, and in 1799 proceeded to Holland, where he took part in all the principal operations. In 1800, having succeeded to a Majority in Hompesch's Mounted Rifles, he went through Germany and Italy, by Marmora and Cyprus, to Egypt, and was present in all the actions of the Egyptian campaign; he embarked, afterwards, with the expedition for Corfu. The next important service in which the gallant officer was employed, was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1805. At that period he had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He next accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent, and was attached to the Combined Armies, being present at all the operations from Pultusk to Freidland inclusive.

In 1808 Sir Robert went to Portugal, and having raised the Royal Lusitanian Regiment, was engaged in various encounters with the enemy in Castile and Extremadura, during, and for several months subsequent to, the retreat of the British from Spain. Shortly after he was directed to take the command of the advanced guard of Beresford's army, then in pursuit of Marshal Soult; and within a brief period was placed at the head of a Spanish brigade, which formed the advance of Sir Arthur Wellesley's forces in Spain. At Talavera Sir Robert was posted with infantry and guns, but without cavalry, two miles in the rear of the enemy's centre. The misconduct, however, of the Spaniards on that memorable day left Wilson totally without support, and, not knowing that he could effect a junction with the main body of the English, he trusted to his local knowledge for escape, and made for the mountains. Bursting through the pursuers that hemmed him in upon all sides, he reached Bejar, in the valley of the Tormez, and was brought in contact with Ney on his march to Valladolid. The consequence was a battle at Barros, where the enemy, composed of 12,000 foot, 1500 horse, and 30 guns, were held in check for nine hours by the heroic English commander, who had with him neither guns nor cavalry, and only 3000 infantry. From this date to the close of the war Sir Robert acted as British Military

Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Allied Armies on the Continent, and participated in the chief occurrences of the eventful years 1812, 1813, and 1814. At Lutzen he rallied, in person, a Prussian detachment, and carried the village of Gros Gerschen. In 1816, Sir Robert aided, in conjunction with Mr. Bruce and Mr. Hutchinson, the escape of Lavalette from Paris, and suffered, in consequence, a short imprisonment and a reprimand from the Commander-in-Chief. In two years after, at the general election, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Southwark—defeating, after a severe contest, the Ministerial candidate, Mr. Barclay; and in the House of Commons he asserted, with the same manly spirit that had characterised his military career, the boldest principles of liberty and reform.

The proceedings instituted, not long after, against Queen Caroline found in Sir Robert Wilson a determined opponent; and, at her Majesty's funeral, he attended on horseback, as a mark of respect to her memory. This decided step excited the anger of the Court, and a notice appeared in the Gazette of 20th September, 1821, announcing that "the King had been pleased to remove Sir Robert Wilson from the British army." The electors of Southwark, headed by the Marquis of Tavistock, the Hon. Grey Bennett, Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Lambton, immediately met, and opened a general public subscription, to indemnify the gallant officer for the loss of his commission. This contribution amounted, in a short time, to £10,000. Sir Robert demanded, but in vain, a court-martial, and was also refused a Parliamentary inquiry.

In 1823 he left England to join the patriotic forces in Spain, and was wounded in the thigh while repelling, at the head of the garrison, an attack of the French on Corunna. On the accession of William IV., Sir Robert was restored to his rank in the army, and in 1841 became full General. In the following year he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, and held that important office until 1848. Sir Robert Wilson was author of "An Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, 1802," "An Inquiry into the Present State of the British Army, 1804;" "An Account of the Campaign in Poland, and Remarks on the Russian Army;" and "Sketches of the Military and Political Power of Russia." He married Miss Belford, niece of Sir Adam Williamson, and by her (who died 12th August, 1823) has left issue.

On Tuesday, the mortal remains of this gallant officer were interred, at noon, in the family vault in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey. The funeral procession left Lady Parker's residence in Bentinck-street, at half-past eleven o'clock. On reaching the western entrance to the Abbey, the body was received by the Rev. John Jennings and the Rev. Temple Frere, canons, and the principal functionaries connected with the Abbey. The funeral service was impressively delivered by the Rev. Canon Jennings, the mourners on the solemn occasion being Mr. B. H. Wilson (son of the deceased General), Mr. E. L. Wilson, the Rev. H. Randolph, the Rev. J. Saint, Captain Wallis, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Keate, the Rev. C. Stewart, Captain Bruce, Colonel B. Wilson, Colonel Cox, Captain Walker, the Rev. W. Randolph, the Rev. F. Curtis, Mr. Ridgway, the Rev. E. Randolph, Mr. R. E. Wilson, and the Rev. F. Randolph. The coffin, which was covered with fine black cloth with gilt ornaments, the plate bearing a lengthened enumeration of his honours and services, having been lowered into the vault, the burial service was concluded, and the parties retired.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JASPER NICOLLS, K.C.B.

SIR JASPER died on the 4th inst., at his seat in Berkshire. His military services were of great distinction and long duration. So early as 1793 he entered the army as Ensign in the 45th Foot, and was soon actively employed. During the Mahratta war he served under Lord Lake, and was present at the battle of Argaum and at the storming of Gawilghur. In 1803, being then Major, he joined Lord Cathcart's army in Hanover, and in the next year proceeded with the expedition, under General Craufurd, to South America, where he commanded a column at the assault on Buenos Ayres. In 1808 he embarked for Spain. In 1809 he had under his orders a battalion of the 14th Foot at Corunna, and soon after proceeded to Walcheren. Subsequently, he served many years in the East Indies, and, during the Nepaul war, commanded the force that conquered the province of Kumawn in 1815. At the siege of Bhurpore, Major-General Nicolls led the second infantry division which carried the left breach, and for this eminent service was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. From 1839 to 1843 the gallant officer held the high appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India. By his death the Colonels of the 5th Fusiliers becomes vacant.

Sir Jasper married, 21st September, 1809, Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Stanhope Badcock, Esq., of Little Messenden Hall, Bucks, and had by her one son, Francis Hastings Gustavus Nicolls, and eight daughters.

MARY, LADY DE SAUMAREZ.

MARY, BARONESS DE SAUMAREZ, died at Cheltenham on the 19th instant. Her Ladyship was second daughter of the late Vice-Admiral William Lechmere, of Steeple Aston, in Oxfordshire. Her marriage to James, present Lord de Saumarez, took place 5th October, 1814, but produced no issue.

SIR ADAM DRUMMOND, KT., K.C.H., ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

This distinguished officer, whose death is just announced, entered the Royal Navy 22nd March, 1780, and, having obtained his commission of Lieutenant, bore a part, while commanding the *Petrel*, in the active operations of Commodore Nelson's squadron on the coast of Italy, in 1796. In 1799 he became Post Captain, and assisted at the bombardment of Alexandria. In 1808 he captured *Le Renair*, French privateer; in 1830 was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral; and in 1848, to that of full Admiral.

The gallant officer was born in 1770, the third son of Colin Drummond, Esq., of Megginch, county Perth, by Katherine his wife, daughter of Oliphant of Rossie. His next younger brother is the distinguished military commander, Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B. The Drummonds of Megginch and Lennoch are branch of the illustrious House of Drummond, being lineally descended from Sir Maurice Drummond, of Conraig, second son of Sir Malcolm Drummond, 10th Thane of Lennox, ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Perth.

Sir Adam married, in 1801, Lady Charlotte Murray, eldest daughter of John

4th Duke of Athol, and widow of Sir John Menzies, Bart., by whom he has left issue; the eldest son being John Murray Drummond, Esq., now of Megginch Castle.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR EDWARD PAGET, G.C.B., GOVERNOR OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

This gallant officer, fourth son of the late Earl of Uxbridge, and brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, died at his residence, Oakfield Lodge, East Cowes Park, Isle of Wight, on the 13th instant, aged 73. His military services extended over an important period of our history. In 1794, having obtained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 28th Foot, he served with that regiment the campaign in

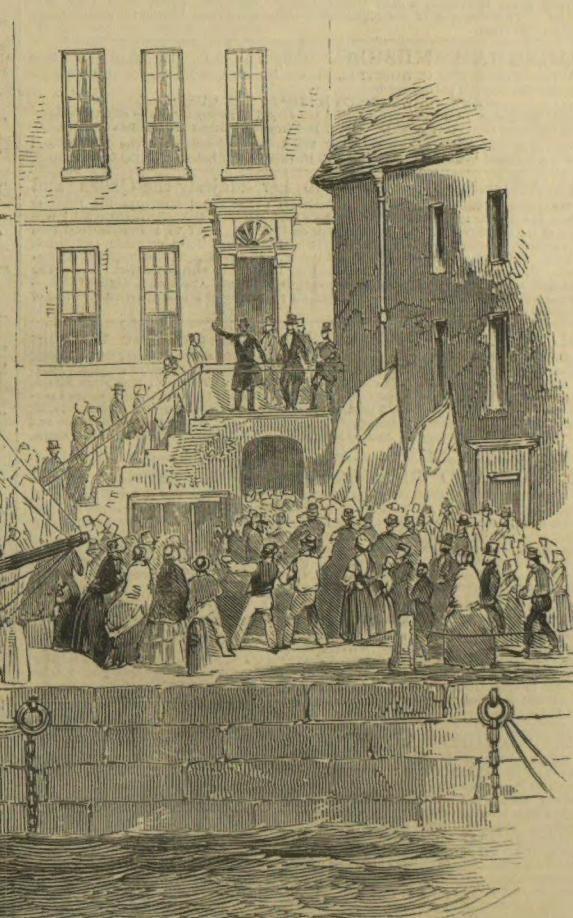


THE LATE SIR EDWARD PAGET, GOVERNOR OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Flanders and Holland. He was subsequently on active duty in the Mediterranean, at the capture of Minorca, in Egypt, Sicily, and Sweden. From the last he returned to England in 1808, and was immediately sent to Portugal, where he received from Sir Hugh Dalrymple the command of the advanced corps of his army. In the campaign in Spain he had under his orders the reserve of Sir John Moore's forces, and was present at the battle of Corunna. Shortly after he was appointed to the staff in the Peninsula, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, and commanded the left wing of the army. General Paget conducted the advance from Coimbra to Oporto, and, at the latter place, lost his right arm, which occasioned his return to England. He afterwards acted as second in command to Lord Wellington, but was unfortunately taken prisoner in the retreat of the army from Burgos, in 1813. His capture by the enemy from the very midst, as it were, of the army was a very remarkable occurrence. It appears that as the British columns were advancing, the badness of the roads and the swelling of the rivulets caused an interval of about half a mile between them, when Sir Edward Paget, riding alone to the rear to learn the cause of this separation, was taken unaware and carried off by a party of French, whom the badness of his sight would not allow him to distinguish.

Sir Edward was, at the period of his decease, a full General in the army, Colonel of the 28th Foot, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, a Commissioner of the Royal Military College, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and of the Tower and Sword. He married, first, 22nd May, 1805, the Hon. Francis Bagot, fourth daughter of William, first Lord Bagot; and, secondly, 22nd February, 1815, Lady Harriet Legge, daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth. By the former, who died in childbirth, 30th May, 1806, he had one son, the Rev. Francis Edward Paget, Rector of Elford, in Staffordshire; and by the latter, who still survives, he had three sons, Major Henry William Paget, Captain Patrick Paget, Grenadier Guards, and Edward Heneage Paget, and five daughters, the eldest of the latter being the present Marchioness of Ormonde.

It is arranged that a special steamer shall convey the remains of the deceased veteran from East Cowes to Southampton on Saturday afternoon (this day); thence they will be forwarded by the South-Western Railway, and deposited in Chelsea Hospital, where the funeral will take place, with military honours, on Monday.

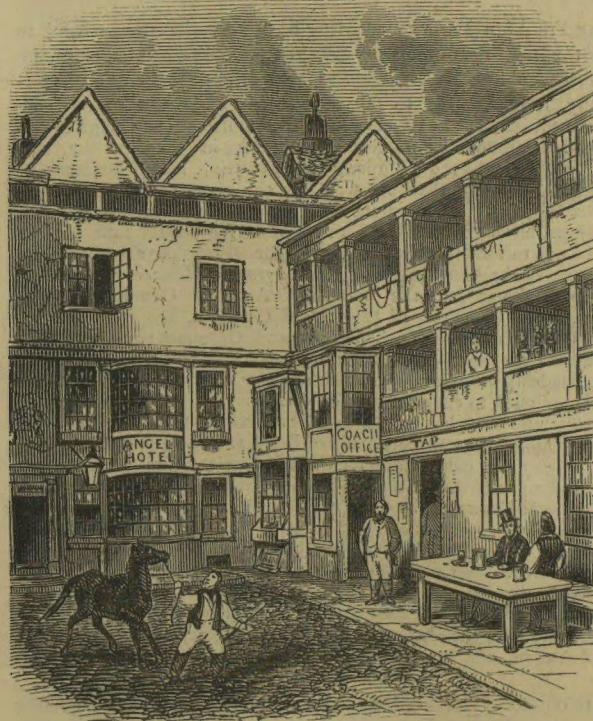


FATHER MATHEW LEAVING CORK FOR AMERICA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE ANGEL INN, ST. CLEMENT'S.

This curious relic of the hostel of centuries since exists in the parish of St. Clement Dane's, in the Strand. It presents a specimen of the galleried inn-yard, of which there are few remaining in the metropolis. The gables would also point to a distant age, were there not historical data of nearly three centuries since to attest its antiquity.



THE ANGEL INN, ST. CLEMENT'S, STRAND.

When John Hooper, one of the most venerated martyrs of the Reformation, was, in 1550, appointed Bishop of Gloucester, he objected to the use of the episcopal dress; and, by way of overcoming his reluctance, he was confined to his own house, and finally committed, during some months, to the Fleet Prison. The matter was, however, compromised. In 1552 he received the bishopric of Worcester in commendam. While he was bishop he was "beloved of many;" but when Queen Mary came to the throne, in July, 1553,

he was pursued up to London, in the latter end of August, and committed to the Fleet, where remaining some months, he was, at length, examined several times, and required to recant his opinions; but standing constant and resolute to them, he was condemned to be burnt, in January, 1555. It was expected that he would have accompanied Rogers, a prebendary of St. Paul's, to the stake; but Hooper was led back to his cell, and learned that he was to be carried down to Gloucester, to suffer among his own people. The next morning (says the narrative) he was roused at four o'clock, and being committed to the care of six of the Queen's Guard, they took him, before it was light, to the Angel Inn, St. Clement's, then standing in the fields; and thence he was taken to Gloucester, and burnt on the 9th of February. Thus, the record not only associates the Inn with a very interesting historical event, but describes the rural condition of the locality.

We have spoken of the old exterior features of the inn; the interior has some spacious rooms, and a few remains of wainscot panel, to denote its extreme age, as a specimen of early domestic architecture and interior fitting. Since our Sketch was taken, "Railway Office" has been substituted for "Coach Office," a very suggestive change.

FATHER MATHEW.

FATHER MATHEW is about leaving our shores, to advocate the good cause of temperance in the United States of North America; and one scene of his departure is shown in the accompanying illustration.

Father Mathew's residence is at Charlotte-quay, Cork, where the touching scene of farewell was witnessed. On Friday week (the 11th), throughout the day, the Father's house was surrounded by crowds of persons, anxious to receive his parting benediction; and in the evening he was visited by a great number of friends.

On Saturday morning, at a very early hour, the quay began to fill with troops of disciples from the different Temperance Rooms of Cork. Although the weather was not propitious, the banners and bands of the respective societies were in requisition. At ten o'clock, Father Mathew proceeded to the coach-office, and started for Dublin, via Mallow, where he purposed to remain for a few days, previous to his departure for Liverpool. After a short sojourn with Mr. Rathbone, of that city, he was to start per *Ashburton* liner for America. May Heaven prosper his voyage!

This sketch of the exciting scene presented on Charlotte Quay, just before the departure of the reverend gentleman, was taken by Mr. J. L. Stopford, the Artist, for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 20.—Sunday after Ascension Day.
MONDAY, 21.—Sun rises 4h. 3m., sets 7h. 51m.
TUESDAY, 22.—Trinity Term begins. New Moon 7h. 57m. A.M.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Francis shot at Queen Victoria, 1842.
THURSDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.
FRIDAY, 25.—Princess Helena born, 1846.
SATURDAY, 26.—St. Augustin. Oxford Easter Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
No	h	m	h	m	h	m

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mdme. PERSIANI'S FAREWELL—FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. SIMS REEVES.—The Directors have the honour to announce, that Mdme. Persiani will make her Last Appearance but Four on TUESDAY NEXT, May 22nd, 1849, on which occasion will be performed, for the only time this Season, Bellini's Opera, *La SONNAMBULA*: the part of Amina by Mdme. Persiana, and the parts of Elvino by Mr. Sims Reeves (being his First Appearance at the Royal Italian Opera). To conclude with Two Acts of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, *ROBERT LE DIABLE*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—On THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 24, LES HUGUENOTS. Mdme Grisi and Mdme Angri. The Directors have the honour to announce that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 24, on which occasion Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, *LES HUGUENOTS*, will be performed, for the First Time this Season (the part of Urbano being performed, for the First Time, by Mdme Angri); and the part of Valentine, for the First Time, by Mdme Grisi). Valentini, Mdme Grisi (her First Appearance in that Character); Margherita di Valois, Mdme Dorus Gras; Dama d'Onore, Mdme Bellini; Urbano, Mdme Angri (her First Appearance in that Character); Raul di Nangis, Signor Mario; Il Conte de la Sais, Signor Tagliafico (his first appearance in that character); Il Conte de Nevers, M. Massol (the original representative of that character); De Cossa, Signor Luigi Meli; Tavani, Signor Lavia; De Reta, Signor Polomini; Meru, Signor Radice; Marcolini, Signor Soldi; Capitano della Guardia, Signor Talamo; and Marcolini, Signor Soldi. In order to give additional effect, Mr. Sims Reeves has kindly consented to sing the Complaints of the Huguenot Soldier, "Rata-Plan," in the Second Act—Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa. The Performances will commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY, MAY 21, will be produced (for the first time in this country), a New Opera, *Monsieur Boisot*, by A. Berlioz, entitled *LE COUPEUR PAS A LA RELEVE*, produced by the Opéra Comique, Paris, 1847, with great success. M. Audin, Chanteur, by M. Cundere, M. Zeiger, Mdme. Gille, Guchard, and Mdme. Chartron. On WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, in compliance with numerous applications, Aubier's popular Opera, *LE DOMINO NOIR*. Horace, M. Cundere; Angèle, Mdme. Chartron. Aubier's Opera, *LA PART DU DIABLE*, in its Rehearsal, and will be shortly produced. Chef d'Orchestra, M. Charles Hansen (of the Theatre Royal, Brussels and Ghent).—Boxes, 6s; Pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s. Doors will be opened at Seven o'clock, and the Performances commence at half-past Seven. Boxes, Stalls, Tickets, and Season Prospectives may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—The following eminent artists form the greatest amount of Female Equestrian Talent ever engaged in this or any other establishment at one time:—Mdme. Adelisse Hinckie, Valentine, Louise Tournaire, La Jeune Josephine, Miss Woolford, Barrando, Davidson, Avery, and La Petite Jeannette. In addition to the above, Mr. Batty has much pleasure in announcing that he has engaged that Peerless Equestrian, Marie Macarita, whose brilliant triumphs on the Continent and in America have acquired for her the appellation of the Equestrian Enchantress, and whose first appearance will be duly announced. On MONDAY, May 21, the performances will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with THE WHITE MAIDEN OF CALIFORNIA; or, the Queen of the Ocean. After which, BATTY'S Scenes of the Circle. To conclude with the Farce of CHERRY BOUNCE.—On MONDAY NEXT, with great splendour, a new Grand Military Spectacle, called MOOLTAN and GOOERAT; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in Aid of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, the 4th, 6th, 8th, and 9th days of SEPTEMBER NEXT, under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, His Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. President: The Right Honourable the Lord WARD. Vice-Presidents: The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties. J. F. LEDSAM, Chairman of the Committee.

MRS. ANDERSON, Pianiste to her Majesty the Queen and the Queen Dowager, and Musical Instructor to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, MAY 25, to commence at Two o'clock precisely, on which occasion Mesdames Grisi, Dorus Gras, Jetty de Treffz, and Angri; Signor Mario, M. Warfel, R. Costa, and Herr Pischeck, will appear. Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson; Violin, M. Sainton; Violoncello, Signor Piatto; Contra-Basso, Signor Bottesini. The Orchestra will be numerous and complete in every department. Conductor, Signor Costa-Stalls, Box-stalls, and Pit Tickets may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses; and of Mrs. ANDERSON, 21, Manchester-street.

M. COULON has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, to commence at Two o'clock precisely; on which occasion she will be assisted by the following celebrated artists:—Vocalists: Mesdames Nissen, Nan Graumann, and Ransford; Messrs. Brandt, Damcke, and Clabatta. Instrumental performers: Pianoforte, Mdme. Coulon; Violin, M. Sainton; Flute, M. Deneval; Violoncello, M. Koussetoff; Clarionet, M. Lazarus; Bassoon, M. Baumann. Conductors: Messrs. Benedict and Sloper.—Stalls and Tickets may be had at all the principal music warehouses, and of Mdme. Coulon, 48, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. RICHARD BLAGROVE begs to announce FOUR CONCERTINA MORNING CONCERTS, to take place at the Concert Room, 71, Mortimer-street, on THURSDAY, May 31, June 14 and 28, and July 12, to commence at Three o'clock, on which occasion he will be assisted by several eminent vocal and instrumental performers.

Tickets, 3s. 6d.; reserved seats, 5s. each; subscription to the series, or family tickets to admit one to concert, 10s. 6d. To be had only at the above rooms, and of Messrs. WHEAT-STONE and Co., Patentees of the Concertina, 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY, MAY 30th, will be held the TWENTY-FIFTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—Vocal Performers: Misses Lucombe, Poole, Jetty de Treffz, A. and M. Williams, and Dolly, Mrs. Alexander Newton; Messrs. Sims Reeves and Pischeck (who will sing the solo parts in the Queen's celebrated duet, "All's Well").—Pianoforte, M. Thalberg; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; Counterpoint, Mr. Sedgwick.—The Orchestra, consisting of English artists, will be complete in every department, and will include Mr. Willy's Concert Band.—Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; Stalls, 7s.; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter Hall; and of all Music-sellers.

MR. CHARLES SALAMAN'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT in aid of the funds of the METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION, at the CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1849, under the immediate Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Grace the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland. On which occasion he will make his first appearance in England, having just returned from Italy, and will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—Vocalists: Mdme. Hinckie, La Tranquillina (Op. 10), Salaman; Allegro Capriccioso, "La Felicità" (Op. 11), Salaman; and Weber's Concert Stück.—Reserved Seats, One Guinea; Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, may be had at all the principal music warehouses and libraries; at the office of the Institution, 32, Sackville-street; and of Mr. SALAMAN, 38, Baker-street; and C. and R. OLLIVIER'S Philharmonic and Opera orchestras. Conductor, Mr. Charles Salaman. In the course of the Concert, Mr. Salaman will perform on the pianoforte Mendelssohn's Grand Concerto in D Minor; Melodie, "La Passione"; Coop; Scherzo, "La Vincita" (Op. 9), Salaman; Nottturno, "La Tranquillina" (Op. 10), Salaman; Allegro Capriccioso, "La Felicità" (Op. 11), Salaman; and Weber's Concert Stück.—Reserved Seats, One Guinea; Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, may be had at all the principal music warehouses and libraries; at the office of the Institution, 32, Sackville-street; and of Mr. SALAMAN, 38, Baker-street; and C. and R. OLLIVIER'S Royal Musical Repository, 41 and 42, New Bond-street.

GRAND AMERICAN HALL, Leicester-square.—ORIGINAL AMERICAN PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI.—The Largest Painting in the World. "As a work of scenic art, this Panorama is far superior to anything of the kind which has been brought across the Atlantic; while, as a work of information, it is worthy of universal patronage."—Vide Times, March 26.—Hours of Exhibition: Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Eight o'clock.—Best places, 2s; second disto, 1s.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is Now open, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, each day, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixs. GEORGE FEIFF, Secy.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is Now open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL MISSISSIPPI PICTURE, Egyptian Hall.—BAN-YARD'S GREAT PAINTING having returned from Windsor Castle, where it was exhibited by command to her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, is NOW OPEN to the public, at the usual hours, at the Egyptian Hall. Morning, Half-past Two: Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

THE EXHIBITION of the Association for Promoting the Free Exhibition of MODERN ART is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, Hyde Park-corner, daily, from 9 until dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

THE WONDER OF THE SEA.—GYMNNETOUS NORTHUMBRIAN, recently captured off the Northumbrian coast, and, as a young specimen, coinciding in its principal features with descriptions of the SEA SERPENT, will be exhibited on and after TUESDAY, MAY 22, at the COSMORAMA ROOMS, Regent-street, from Ten till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK IS NOW OPEN in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Steam-Boat Pier and Railway Terminal, Blackwall, enclosed by an ample enclosure and promenade. Admission, 1s.—Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a splendid Model of one of the most famous Pagodas in China. Models taken from Life of a first-class Mandarin and his Lady, in beautiful Court Costume. Grand Saloon of Curiosities. Mandarin Kesiing, and Artist Samsing, in Full Dress. Chinese Crew. Chinese Songs, &c.—Conveyances constantly by Railway, Omnibus, or Steam-boat.—Admission, 1s. Catalogues to be had only on board, price 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A Lecture by Dr Bachhoffen on the various modes of producing Artificial Light, daily, at Half-past Three, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Nine, in which the Bude Light, the Oxy-Hydrogen Light, and the Electric Light will be exhibited in juxtaposition. Lectures on the Ventilation of Mines, &c., by means of a Jet of Steam, daily at Two o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings at Nine. The Microscope. The new Dissolving Views include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from Original Drawings taken on the spot by J. Skinner Prout, Esq. New Chromatope. Diver and Diving-Bell. An extensive collection of Models of Agricultural Implements. Specimens of Manures, &c. The Music is under the direction of Dr. Wallis. Admission, 1s. Schools, half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—A PUBLIC DINNER will be held at the LONDON TAVERNER, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of JUNE next, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to enable the Committee to complete and open the Hospital for the reception of patients. His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE in the Chair.

That portion of the Hospital which is now in progress of erection will not only have 150 beds for patients, but will also contain the Board-room, the Chapel, the Operating Theatre, and other principal departments required in a large Hospital; the design being intended, when fully carried out, to have beds for 400 patients.

A donation of 30 guineas or upwards constitutes a Life Governor of the Hospital; and an annual subscription of three guineas or upwards an Annual Governor.

Noblemen and Gentlemen inclined to aid this good work are earnestly requested to communicate with the Dining Committee, at the Board-room of the Hospital, at their earliest convenience.

Paddington, May 17th, 1849.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. W. D., Ipswich.—We have not the requisite Sketch.

"F. O."—We cannot advise you.

"Chil" should read some recent book of travels.

"H. P. C."—See the published accounts of the recent Punjab victories.

"Rufus."—We cannot, without considerable trouble,

"A Constant Reader."—The only legal marriage separation is by Act of Parliament.

"A Parishioner," Isle of Wight; and "A. Z."—We cannot decide as to the Churchwardens' Law.

"The Inventors," Hockley-hill, Birmingham, have mistaken the matter. We are not the American printer's executors.

"G. F. H., "Great St. Helen's."—See the account of *Cuttia Percha*, lately published.

"Myra."—No; except in the large engraving.

"Alpha."—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.

"Demosthenes."—Smart's "Works on Eloquence," published by Longman and Co., are of highly accredited character.

"A Constant Reader."—See Gleig's story of the "Battle of Waterloo;" or Captain Siborne's account.

"Merle."—The work entitled "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated" may be had at 86, Fleet-street.

"Principality."—Apply to Mr. Newman, bookseller, High Holborn.

"A. Z."—Grisi did play Amina in 1835 at Her Majesty's Theatre, and she sang the "Sonnambula" last autumn in Dublin.

"T. M. G., Edinburgh.—The wax impression received is from a testoon of Mary; and it is not very uncommon to meet with this coin bearing two different dates. It is presumed that the obverse die of 1557 has been used with the reverse die of 1556, by mistake.

"F. E. D., Cambridge-place, must, surely, be aware of the legal protection afforded by a patent.

"A. L., Leicester.—The first English Life Assurance Company, the "Amicable," was established in the reign of Queen Anne. Life Assurance originated in the Italian toning, about two centuries since.

"A Correspondent."—See Philip Van Artevelde," by H. Taylor, is a five act play.

"E. R. W."—Esoteric signifies exclusive, private, or confined to a circle; opposed to exotic, or public.

"A Subcriber" will find a long note on the pronunciation of "Vase," in Walker's "Dictionary," edit. Nelson, Edinburgh, 1845.

"H. S., Clifton.—We cannot inform you.

"Z. A., Henley.—Thanks.

"G. A., according to his own shewing, is not likely to become proficient in Wood-engraving.

"J. P., Carlisle.—We cannot aid you.

"An Old Subcriber," Limerick.—A Supplement of Engravings of Pictures from the present Royal Academy Exhibition will appear with our Number on May 26.

"J. F. S., Manchester.—The "Wife's Secret" was written expressly for Mr. Charles Kean.

"A Subcriber."—See Perguet's French "Trésor."

"Nauticus," "Juvenis;" "A. O. S." Liverpool; "C. S. S.; "Cremona;" Delta;" "Autu Curiosa."—Declined.

"C. J. K."—Curiously enough, the widow of a Baronet legally retains her rank when married to a commoner; although a Peeress,

ments for their children, sums of money at death to cover the expenses of burial, the establishment of a home for female servants out of place, a model lodging-house for male servants, and a general registry of servants. All these objects are excellent; and the means by which it is proposed to carry them out seem to us in the highest degree praiseworthy. For the purchase of annuities and endowments the means are already provided by an act passed in the third year of King William IV., the provisions of which are but little known to the public, and a proper knowledge of which it was one of the objects of the meeting to extend; while, as regards the establishment of homes, lodging-houses, and a registry, the society, thus happily inaugurated, will undertake the task, aided by the contributions of the public. The questions of our treatment of domestic servants, and of their treatment of themselves, are not only highly interesting but deeply important. Servants form, it appears, the most numerous class of the people. Their numbers amounted, in 1841, to 168,701 in London alone; and, in all probability, they are not far short of 200,000 at the present time. In 1841 their numbers in England and Wales, including the metropolis, amounted to 970,000, and must very considerably exceed a million in 1849. As his Royal Highness stated, and as Lord John Russell and other speakers also remarked, in similar language "all rightly constituted minds feel the deepest interest in the welfare of this class. They minister to us in all the wants of daily life—they attend us during sickness—they receive us on our first appearance in the world—they extend their care to our mortal remains, when Death visits our households—they live under our roofs, and form a part of our family. Yet servants, except they have the good fortune to serve long in families of the highest opulence, are, in the majority of cases, in no position to make a provision for their old age. By the Act of William IV., they and others are enabled to purchase deferred annuities for small annual payments. If they die before the annuities become due, their payments will be restored to their heirs; and if they choose to discontinue their payments, they can have the whole amount of their payments returned to them, without interest. "If," as Lord John Russell remarked, "we can contribute, by means of this society, to bring servants into communication with the means by which their old age may be rendered more comfortable and happy, it will not be a gratuitous benefit, but a return for benefits which we ourselves have received from that class." There has hitherto, we must confess, been more, not exactly of estrangement, but of coolness, between masters and servants in this country than is consistent with pure Christianity. There has been, what the Bishop of Oxford calls "familiarity without confidence, intercourse without affection, and service rendered on the one side as a pecuniary obligation, and received on the other as a simple right."

The general objects of this society—if it be successful, as it deserves, and as we trust it will be—must go far to replace these feelings by better ones on both sides. If we might suggest any thing to its conductors, it is, that in their homes for female servants they will not lose sight of the necessity of instruction in household work of all kinds. Much annoyance and vexation are caused in families of the middle classes by the utter ignorance of young persons, who accept situations without the slightest knowledge of their business; who can neither cook, nor wash, nor scour, nor sew, nor do the most ordinary work without receiving a long course of training from their mistresses. In elevating the moral character of servants, and in giving them instruction in the duties they are to fulfil, the Society would not only increase the money value of their services, and thereby add to the comfort of the class in their youth and in their old age, but would aid to the extent of their ability in the removal of an evil of a most serious and irritating kind. Perhaps, however, this is part of the scheme, though not stated in the published reports of the meeting: if so, the society seems to us to leave nothing to desire; except that it shall be supported to the fullest extent by the class most interested, and by the contributions of the public in those portions of its operations which do not depend upon the annual payments of servants themselves.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—This day (Saturday) being the day specially appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, is observed as a strict holiday at all the Government offices (the Post-office excepted).

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their respective suites, made a short visit to Windsor Castle, and returned to town the same evening.

The Royal children take their usual open air exercise daily.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Alfred, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, and Prince Auguste of Saxe-Coburg, took an airing in the course of Wednesday, in an open carriage and four. General Wemyss attended on horseback.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort took airings on Thursday with their illustrious relatives, the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The guests included the Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg.

THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a state ball (the second this season) on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace, to a party of nineteen hundred, comprising the members of the Royal Family and foreign Princes and Princesses in England; all the members of the diplomatic corps and their ladies; the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, and a very numerous circle of the nobility and gentry.

The state saloons were opened for the reception, and were brilliantly illuminated with handsome chandeliers and candelabra, the recesses being decorated with choice and beautiful plants in flower, which were also tastefully arranged at the southern end of the Picture Gallery, occupying the whole width and height of the gallery.

The company were invited at half-past nine o'clock, and soon after nine o'clock the visitors began to arrive, alighting both at the entrance in Pimlico and at the temporary entrance in the garden, at which latter a guard of honour of the Foot Guards was stationed, with the band of the regiment.

A guard of the Yeoman Guard was on duty in the Grand Hall and Staircase.

The Duchess of Kent was at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Sir George Couper, and Lord James P. Murray. The Duchess of Cambridge was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and was attended by Lady H. Cadogan and Mr. Edmond Mildmay. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to the White Drawingroom, where the Queen and Prince Albert received their illustrious visitors. The Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg joined the august circle. Prince Leopold, Count of Syracuse, was attended by General Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister, and the Chevalier Colonna. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Prince William of Hesse Philipsthal were also present.

The Duke of Argyll and other Scottish nobles wore the Highland dress.

Shortly before ten o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert quitted the White Drawingroom, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, and the Count of Syracuse, and were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain through the saloon into the ball-room. The Queen wore a dress of white and silver tulle d'illusion, trimmed with bouquets of red and white currants, green leaves, and diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of red and white currants, and diamonds to correspond.

Herr Strauss and his orchestra were stationed in the ball-room, and played the National Anthem on the entrance of the Sovereign.

Her Majesty opened the ball with Prince Leopold, Count of Syracuse in a quadrille.

The Throne Room was also prepared for dancing, Mr. Weipert's quadrille band attending in the saloon.

The Green Drawingroom was appropriated for refreshments during the night. Supper was served in the State Dining-room.

Prince Albert, attended by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alexander Gordon, presided, on Wednesday, in the Hanover-square Rooms, at the meeting of the Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society.

The French Ambassador has left town for Paris. The first secretary to the Embassy acts as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne's assembly on Tuesday night, at Lansdowne House, was attended by upwards of 800 of the leading members of the aristocracy and fashionable world.

Viscount Palmerston, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has issued invitations for a grand full dress banquet to the whole of the Foreign Ambassadors on Saturday next, in Carlton Gardens.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD HOSPICE, AND LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—We regret to hear that the committee connected with this valuable institution will be under the painful necessity of withholding all further relief to the poor in consequence of the funds being completely exhausted. Hundreds of distressed and truly deserving families will, therefore, be deprived of this timely succour, upon which they have for some period solely depended; and, unless the benevolent extend their immediate aid to enable the committee to continue the work of charity, a vast number of our fellow-creatures must eventually sink from actual want.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The anniversary dinner of this institution took place on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Hardinge in the chair. Amongst the more distinguished of the guests were Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the Hon. W. L. Melville, the Hon. E. Stanley, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., Mr. Alison (author of the "History of Europe," &c.), Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., Mr. W. M. Thackeray (author of "Vanity Fair," &c.), Mr. George Cruikshank, &c. The evening was passed in a highly agreeable manner. The total amount of subscriptions announced on the occasion was £900.

SERVANTS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A meeting in behalf of this society was held on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. A large assembly, mostly ladies, filled the great room. The objects of the society are—1. To enable servants to secure annuities for themselves in old age on Government service; 2. Endowments for their children at fourteen or twenty-one years of age; 3. A sum of money at death to cover the expense of burial; 4. A home for female servants out of place, and a model lodging for male servants; 5. A registry for servants. From the second annual report it appears that the alterations made last year in the system of the society have been attended with complete success. They consisted, first, in the admission of provident members without any entrance fee; and, secondly, in the application of the annual surplus of the benevolent fund to the reduction of the premiums to be paid by the provident members. In May, 1848, there were only seven provident members; there are now no fewer than ninety. Of these, one has contracted for an immediate annuity, and eighty-four for deferred annuities, five for endowments, and one for a policy of assurance. The total annual value of the annuities contracted for is £1134; the total annual premium to be paid for the same is £560 19s. 10d.; and there are thirteen annuities approved by the directors, but not yet completed with the National Debt Commissioners, the annual value of which is £260; and the total annual premium to be paid for the same is £103 9s. 3d. The total sum received by the Society from servants for the purchase of annuities during the last year is £1287 15s. 10d.; the total paid by the Society on behalf of servants to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in the last year is £1192 12s. 10d.; and the total received from servants on account of annuities, endowments, and insurances, since the present amended system of the Society was brought into operation in March, 1848, is £125 9s. 7d. The expenditure of the past year exceeded its income by the sum of £243 12s. The directors propose to establish a home for female servants out of place, and a model lodging-house for men servants who do not sleep in their masters' houses, or are out of place. A registry and library will be attached to both the home and the model lodging-house, and the characters of servants, when duly authenticated, will be entered in a book and preserved for future reference in the registers. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was received with a most enthusiastic welcome, took the chair. On the platform were Lord Evingham, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Ashley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archdeacon Manning, the Bishop of London, Sir T. Acland, Lord J. Russell, &c. From the general report it appeared that, in the metropolis alone, there were returned as servants, at the census in 1841, male servants, 39,300; female, 129,401. Total, 168,701; which was nearly one in eleven of its whole population. There were at the same period in England and Wales, including the metropolis, 976,863. The number of old servants who are paupers in our workhouses is immense. The speech of his Royal Highness was highly appropriate, and was enthusiastically received. During the proceedings there was a very liberal subscription made.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—On Tuesday evening, the fifth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held in the large room of Exeter Hall, which was crowded to inconvenience in every part on the occasion. The attendance of ladies in the body of the hall and in the galleries was very numerous. Amongst those present were the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Drumlanrig, Lord Radstock, &c. Lord Ashley presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer. The annual report stated that during the past year the committee had been enabled to extend the usefulness of the institution considerably. The increase of the funds was also very remarkable during the year. In the previous year the subscriptions to the Union amounted only to £89, but during that just closed there had been received £333. The donations in the previous year were £520, but in the last year they had increased to the sum of £3168. This increase of their funds was attributed by the committee to the effect produced by a special appeal made on behalf of the Union in June last—to the establishment of *The Ragged School Union Magazine*—to the appointment of a secretary and collector who devote the whole of their energies to the advancement of the objects of the union, and to the fact that in consequence of the efforts of their noble chairman, government had adopted the plan of giving outifts and free passages to Australia to the children attending the schools, and had already sent out 150 of the boys and girls attending them. During the past year the society assisted about sixty schools with temporary grants; but the amount promised to schools for the next year was upwards of £600, while the income from annual subscriptions was only about £350. There are now 82 ragged schools in operation in London and its suburbs, with an attendance of upwards of 9000 children, who are taught by voluntary and paid teachers. Of these schools 30 are open daily, and others during week evenings and on Sunday. Sewing and industrial classes have been added to several of them. In one of the lowest parts of Westminster (Old Pye-street) the society has had a juvenile refuge and school of industry for the last two years; 80 boys and girls are there educated, and to some extent provided with food and clothing. The report concluded with an appeal to the benevolent and the patriotic to contribute towards the funds of the society. From the statement of the receipts and expenditure, it appeared that the receipts from all sources during the year amounted to £4142; which sum, with the exception of a balance in hand of £458, had been expended in the promotion of the immediate objects of the society. A committee for the ensuing year was nominated, and the following resolutions were adopted:—1. "That there are in the metropolis many thousands of poor youths and children, who, from the neglect, the poverty, the desertion, or the loss of parents, are entirely destitute of the means of instruction, exposed to all the evils of ignorance, and to all the allurements of vice; and that free schools for this class, especially evening and industrial schools, are well deserving the hearty support of all true friends to the poor";—2. "That this society, having for its express object the formation and support of free evening and industrial schools, is entitled to take its stand among the most useful and benevolent institutions of our land; and that it is the duty of all who profess and call themselves Christians, to unite in helping forward this great and good work, on the broad and unsectarian basis of the Ragged School Union";—A collection was then instituted on behalf of the institution, and several subscriptions of considerable amount were announced.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S FETE.—On Wednesday, the first *fête* of the season of the Royal Botanic Society took place at their grounds in the Regent's-park. The weather, in the morning, was very unpromising; but, at two o'clock, when the gates were opened to the general company, the sun shone out, and for the next few hours the gardens were thronged by fashionable company. The floral display was excellent. The azaleas were many and fine; the heaths were still more abundant, and presented that endless variety of form and tint for which the tribe is celebrated. The pelargoniums were in great force, and offered innumerable choice specimens, many of them quite new. The roses, too, maintained their claim for beauty and sweetness. Those who have an eye for the curious whilst seeking the beautiful, were gratified by the fantastic varieties of the orchids, and by the many-coloured turban-topped calceolaria. There were pansies, also, with their English name and associations, to show that old favourites were not forgotten amongst these exotic and dazzling strangers; and some graceful ferns—a tribe of plants whose gracefulness deserves all the favour they now receive in modern ornamental grounds. One portion of the grounds of the society appears to have been devoted to the cultivation of American plants, where a collection of hydrangeas are now in bloom, and where it appears there is to be a special exhibition of the more remarkable transatlantic flowers.

The Attorney-General's grand entertainment to the members of the Bar, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, will take place at the Albion on Saturday (this day).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12.—It is satisfactory to observe that the last return indicates a continued tendency in the public health to improve. The deaths registered in the week were 68 less than the average, the numbers having gradually fallen during four successive weeks from the middle of April, when they were respectively 1089, 1058, 986, and in the last week 905. This result is obtained, notwithstanding recent lowness of temperature, which in last week was considerably under the average of seven years, though it had been much above it during great part of that immediately preceding. The deaths from zymotic or epidemic diseases, in the aggregate, were 206, and exceeded the average by 8; in the two preceding weeks they were 233 and 248. Of the diseases in this class, which sometimes prevail extensively, small-pox and typhus continue to be fatal to a less number of persons than usual; diarrhoea and dysentery are fatal to 13, or 1 less than the average, showing a decrease on the preceding four weeks; cholera to 3, or only 2 more than the average; measles, which increases a little, to 33, or 12 in excess of the average; and scarlatina, which continues to decline, to 40, or 8 in excess. The mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia falls, and now only exceeds the average to an inconsiderable extent; that from phthisis is in less amount than usual. No death was recorded from influenza. The deaths of two men, one 68 and the other 71 years of age, are described as the result of intemperance, which produced in one case typhoid fever, and in the other delirium tremens. A man of 38 years died of "apoplexy, succeeding great cerebral excitement." The births during the week were 1479.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer during the week was 29.855 in.; the mean daily height was above 30 in. on Saturday only. The mean daily temperature, which was 50.7 deg. on Sunday, continuously fell to 42.2 deg. on Thursday; on Friday and Saturday it rose to about 47 deg. The mean of the week was 45 deg. 5 min. It was 6.7 deg. below the average of the corresponding week of seven years.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

REPORTING THE DEBATES OF THE HOUSE.

Lord LYNDHURST presented a petition, signed by a considerable number of short-hand writers engaged in reporting the proceedings of Parliament, praying that, in the event of their Lordships determining upon having an official record of their proceedings, their claims might not be overlooked.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

Lord STANLEY said that he carefully considered the proposed bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, for the purpose of seeing what alterations he could consent to in those laws, but he found that the bill was founded upon a principle to which he could not consent, and, therefore, he should propose such amendments as would alter the whole character and principle of the bill; he should propose that certain words should be omitted, and that certain other words, carrying out his views, should be introduced, instead of the words at present in the bill. He proposed to maintain the principle of not granting a British registry to a foreign ship, to maintain the coasting trade for British vessels, and to uphold the principle of the existing Navigation Laws, with some few exceptions.

Earl GAET hoped the noble Lord's amendments would distinctly set forth what was the state of the law which he wished maintained.

POOR RELIEF RATE IN AID (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of the third reading of this bill a short discussion ensued, the Earl of GLENCAIL moving that the bill be read a third time that day three months. On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 37 to 29.

Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE.

Mr. WYLD wished to ask the noble Lord whether the British Government had sent any protest against the occupation of Hungary by the Russian troops?

(Hear.) Lord PALMERSTON said that her Majesty's Government had made no protest on the subject.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

Lord J. RUSSELL having moved that the record of the Judgment of the House of Lords, affirming the decision of the Court in Ireland against Mr. Smith O'Brien, be entered as read, proceeded to make the motion of which he had given notice. Having glanced at the extraordinary character of the case, he said that he had consulted with the Speaker and other authorities as to the course to be taken in the case, and he had come to the resolution of moving the two following resolutions:—"Whereas it appears by the records of this House that Mr. Smith O'Brien has been convicted of high treason;" and when that resolution was agreed to, he should proceed to move—"That a new writ be issued for election of a knight of the shire for the county of Limerick, in the room of Mr. William Smith O'Brien, who had been convicted of high treason." The noble Lord then moved the first resolution.

Sir FREDERICK THESIGER suggested that the word "convicted" had better be altered to "attainted," as attainer did not follow convictions, but judgment. Mr. Smith O'Brien would not be civilly dead until judgment had been passed upon him.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought the proper word would be "adjudged guilty of high treason."

The resolution having been so altered, it was put from the chair, and agreed to. The second resolution was also altered in the same way and agreed to.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—EXCLUSION OF STRANGERS FROM THE HOUSE.

At an early period in the evening, Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL rose to call the attention of the House to a breach of its privileges, which was connected with the last discussion in the House on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. In consequence of his having seen in the *Times* newspaper an infringement of the rules of the House—(Oh, oh)—in a report of the last discussion of the Bill he had mentioned, in which report not only were the rules of the House violated, but the arguments of the Roman Catholic members were omitted; whilst the flippant arguments of their opponents were carefully inserted; he should, when the House went into committee on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill to-night, notice whether strangers were present or not; and if he should ascertain that fact, he should draw the attention of the House to it. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.)

Subsequently, when the House went into committee on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill,

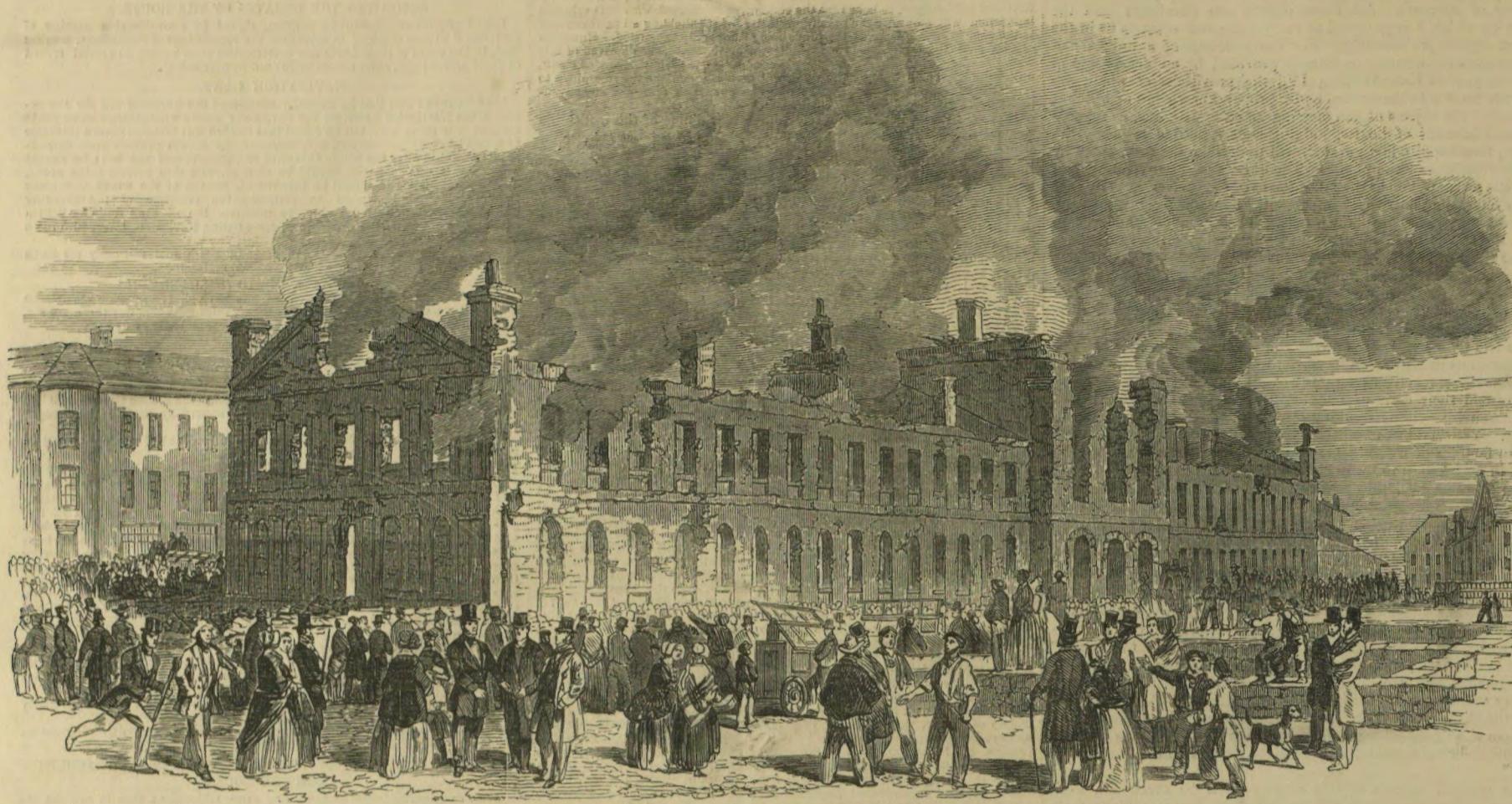
Mr. J. O'CONNELL rose, and, pointing to the reporters' gallery, said, "Sir, I observe strangers present."

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and they did so accordingly, reporters, of course, among them.

At a few minutes after eight o'clock strangers were again admitted, after an exclusion of three hours, the House being still in Committee on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, the several clauses of which were agreed to, and the House having resumed, adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

THE SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The May meeting of the members of this society and of the competitors for the prizes awarded by the judges took place on Thursday, in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The meeting was a numerous one, and the specimens exhibited of flowers were of a first-rate character; perhaps better than at any previous show of the society.

TOWER ROYALTY AND LIBERTIES.—The



REMAINS OF THE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY AT MONTREAL

seemed to contend in earnest rivalry, and a cart-load of books. The mace is of silver gilt, and cost £600 three years ago. It is about seven feet high, surmounted by a crown. The mace belonging to the Upper House is destroyed. Several valuable pictures were destroyed; Portraits of George III., George IV., Sir George Prevost, several ex-Speakers of the colony, and one of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, which was a copy of a picture presented by the Mayor of St. Malo to the Historical Society of Quebec. The books are valued as high as £100,000. This must be an exaggeration; but they were numerous, and some very scarce.

Eleven hundred volumes of records of the British House of Commons, of which no other copy was extant, were destroyed. Not eighty dollars' worth of property was saved. The loss is irreparable. The Queen's picture, which was saved from the burning buildings, is said to have been destroyed in the streets. The party in charge of the mace carried it to Donegana's Hotel, and there placed it in the hands of Sir Allan M'Nab. No lives were lost. T. B. Turner, Esq., of the *Montreal Courier*, Sir Allan M'Nab, and the Hon. W. Badgley, in attempting to save some books from the library, were nearly lost. They were obliged to drop the works and rush for the Legislative Council chamber-door, which, to their horror, they found locked. Their cries were heard by a party in the library of the council, who had axes, with which they forced the door open, and enabled them to escape by a ladder from the balcony. It was rumoured amongst the mob that the French members were hid in the cellars, and would be destroyed by the fire. The announcement was received with the most brutal cheers. At twelve o'clock, satisfied with the work of the evening, the multitude dispersed. His Excellency the Governor-General, with his family, came into town, and remained all night under the protection of a large guard at Government House.

Early on the 26th, Messrs. Mack, Howard, Montgomerie, and Ferries, proprietors of the *Montreal Gazette*, were arrested on a charge of arson, and committed for trial. The excitement during the day was intense. A mob of 3000 persons accompanied them to the gaol; but, through the influence of their leaders, the mob were prevented from any outbreak.

On the 27th, at two o'clock, a mass meeting was held by the principal merchants and inhabitants of Montreal, in the Champ de Mars, at which the following resolutions were unanimously passed:-

1. Resolved,—"That this meeting views with extreme regret and pain the present state of excitement of the public mind, and the recent destruction of public and private property in this city, and pledges itself to maintain public order by all means in its power."

2. Resolved,—"That the assent of the Governor-General to the bill for the payment of rebellion losses, in the opinion of this meeting, caused, although it cannot justify, the recent uncontrollable outbreak of popular feeling."

3. Resolved,—"That, while we have to complain of his Excellency having allowed his advisers, with the weight of his sanction, and the influence of his Government, to introduce the bill in question, we have, in addition, to complain that he has violated a fundamental law of our provincial constitution, by disobeying the Royal instruction to reserve all bills of an unusual character."

4. Resolved,—"That the Governor-General having been addressed in a consti-

tutional manner by the British inhabitants of the province, to withhold his assent from the said bill, and their prayers so expressed having been treated with indifference by him, it is our duty to petition the Queen to disallow the said bill and recall the Governor."

5. Resolved,—"That the following petition to her most gracious Majesty be adopted by this meeting:-

"TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

"The humble petition of the undersigned, your Majesty's dutiful and loving subjects, resident in the province of Canada,

"Sheweth: That your Majesty's representative in this province, the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, by giving the Royal assent to a bill for compensating rebels for losses inflicted by your Majesty's troops, and by others of your loyal subjects, acting under the orders of your Majesty's officers, hath seriously impaired your Majesty's Royal authority, and endangered the peace and tranquillity of the province.

"That your petitioners feel most acutely the outrage thus offered to your Majesty's Royal authority, and the insult to themselves—an outrage and an insult, they believe, unexampled in the history of nations, and which strikes at the foundations of allegiance and obedience, which are reciprocal with government and protection.

"And they humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously be pleased to recall the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine from the government of this province, which he can no longer administer with safety to the State or honour to your Majesty; and that your Majesty will also disallow the said bill, which is an insult and a robbery to every man who, in the time of trial, stood forth to defend your Majesty's crown and dignity.

"And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

There was no subsidence of the excitement after the holding of the meeting on Friday. It was reported, in the evening, that the French party were being sworn in as special constables and armed. It proved correct. The British portion were persuaded by the leaders to wait till armed, and an encounter took place between about twenty English gentlemen and these constables, who fired on them. Only a few of the small party had arms, which they discharged upon the mass, and slowly retreated, bearing off one of the party wounded in the leg by a pistol ball. During the whole night these were drilled, armed with cutlasses and pistols, in the Bonsecours-market. The military were under arms all night, and the artillery were kept drawn up in the square.

It is stated that Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of the Forces, at a meeting of the Executive Council, on the previous evening, made remarks to the following purport to Colonel Tache, one of the Ministry:-He demanded to know by whose authority those men had been armed. He said he was there to protect her Majesty's dominions, and, by the aid of heaven, he would do that. It was unconstitutional to arm one portion of the population against the other. Turning round to General Gore, he said, "Go to his Excellency the Governor-General, and say, I send him a body of British troops to protect him, and that I will not consent to this clandestine arming of the French population. Disarm these men, and find by whose authority they were armed."

It was understood that Colonel Bruce and Colonel Tache did it on an order from the Government.

There cannot be a question of doubt but that a bloody conflict would have taken place in the streets had not the Governor-General resolved to take away the arms from the French.

On Saturday, the 28th, the Legislative Assembly met at Bonsecours-hall when the following address to the Governor-General was agreed to by a considerable majority after several amendments had been rejected:-

"May it please your Excellency,—We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, have witnessed with feelings of deep sorrow and indignation the proceedings of a mob of riotous and disorderly inhabitants of this city, who, in a time of profound peace and tranquillity, have committed several wanton and disgraceful outrages, as well upon persons as property, the most prominent of which is the destruction of the building occupied by the two Houses of Parliament. At such a moment of excitement we feel it to be due to ourselves and our constituents to assure your Excellency of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the people of Canada to the person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and of their earnest desire to preserve their connexion with the parent state.

"We further beg leave to express to your Excellency our deep sense of the justice and impartiality which has uniformly characterised the constitutional Government of your Excellency, while assisted by the counsels of your former, as well as your present advisers, without reference to the policy of either.

"While we sincerely hope that the tranquillity of the city is now substantially restored, we feel it our duty to assure your Excellency of our cordial support of any measure which your Excellency may find it necessary to take for the preservation of the public peace, and we pledge ourselves to make good any expense that your Excellency may have found it necessary, or may yet find it necessary, to incur for the accomplishment of that object."

The latest accounts from Montreal are to the 2d inst., and they state that the Royalists from various districts were marching on the town, and that in their progress conflicts were occurring with the French *habitans*. Mobs of people had been moving in the neighbourhood of the city during the night of the 1st, in expectation of arrivals of French *habitans*, whom they meant to attack.

A deputation from Quebec came on the 1st to present an address to the Governor-General; and a large mob, numbering from 6000 or 7000, assembled to prevent their landing; but, notwithstanding their efforts to prevent them, they succeeded in effecting a landing at the Cross, about three miles below Montreal.

Large meetings were being held at Toronto and Kingston, and numerous petitions were getting up to her Majesty the Queen for a recall of Lord Elgin.

The whole country was in a state of the greatest excitement, and in many places the Governor-General was burnt in effigy.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Upon our front page we have represented the Burning of the Houses of Assembly, sketched from the eastern extremity, joining the St. Ann's Market, on the night of April 25th, at half-past ten o'clock.

The second Illustration shows the ruins of the Houses of Parliament and here it



THE NEW MARKET MONTREAL, IN WHICH THE PARLIAMENT NOW SIT

may be mentioned, that the mob would not allow the engines to be played except upon the adjoining buildings.

In the third Engraving is shown the New Market, at Montreal, in which the Parliament have sat since the destruction of their Houses of Assembly.

The city of Montreal stands upon the southern shore of the island of the same name—the largest of a beautiful group of isles that cluster in the expansive sheet of water formed by the confluence of the two great rivers, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa.

The approach to the city, either from Quebec or from La Prairie, on the opposite side of the river, is exceedingly imposing. The massive towers of the French Cathedral, together with the several stately spires of the other churches, rising high above the glittering roofs of the handsome habitations of the citizens and the fine public buildings. A noble quay, with convenient wharves, extends along the river, which during summer and the fall is generally crowded with shipping.

The Parliament House, the total destruction of which was consummated during the recent outbreak, was originally St. Ann's Market. It was remodelled internally for the accommodation of the legislature, upon the removal of the seat of Government from Kingston to Montreal. Its dimensions were 342 feet in length by 50 in width; the central portion of the northern and southern fronts projecting four feet beyond the wings. It was constructed of cut stone—the beautiful blue limestone quarried in the island; and, though very plain—its only ornaments being a portico at either end—presented an effective appearance. It was, however, situated in a swampy part of the city, not far from the banks of the St. Lawrence.

The ground-floor was occupied in the centre by a spacious public hall, from which extended corridors to the extremity of each wing, leading to the offices of the various clerks to the Council and Assembly. The central compartment of the upper story formed a lobby, with the apartments of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and refreshment-rooms. The chamber of the Legislative Council was situated in the east wing: it was very commodious, and richly fitted up, and had a gilt canopied throne, scarlet draperies, &c.

Immediately behind this chamber were the rooms of the Speaker and the clerks of the Council, beyond which, at the extremity of the building, was the Council's library.

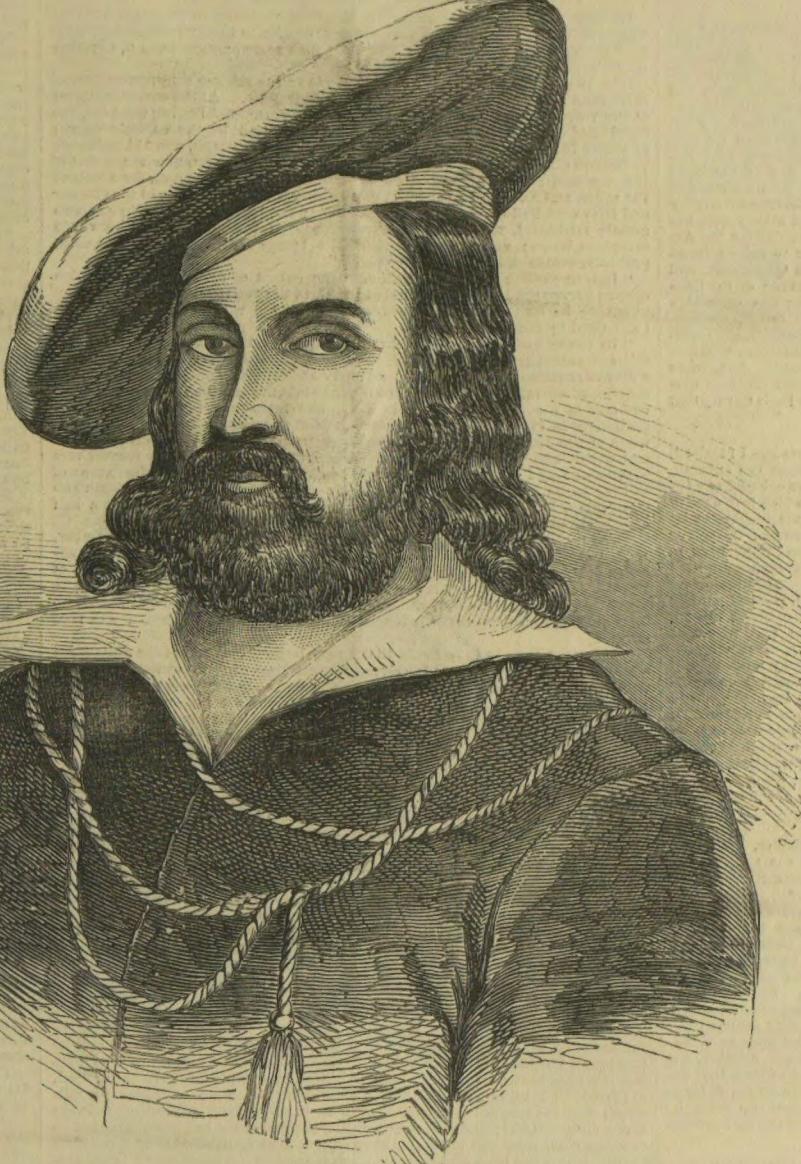
The western wing was almost entirely taken up with the chamber of the Legislative Assembly, a vast apartment, ninety feet in length and forty-five in width, containing galleries, free to the public, capable of seating 500 persons, besides a reservation for ladies and the reporters of the press.

The chamber was illuminated by a rude light, and decorated and furnished in good style. The Speaker's chair was of carved dark wood, and had a splendid gilt clock inserted in the top. On either side were boxes, with draperies, and painted walls, for the reporters. Each member was provided with a desk and a comfortable arm-chair. The valuable library of the Assembly, the loss of which is irreparable, was deposited in the third floor of the central building. It is rather a curious fact that a river runs underneath the structure, along its entire length—the "Little River" having been tunnelled over upon the erection of St. Ann's Market.

The accompanying Illustrations are from Sketches by Mr. Somerville the artist, of Montreal, and were received with the intelligence.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE PAPAL STATES.

MATTERS are little changed in their main features at the Eternal City since our last publication. The accounts of the entrance, by means of a compromise with the Triumvirs, of the French troops within the city, were premature. A rumour to the same effect has reached us this week, but there is no



GARIBALDI, THE ROMAN GENERAL

thing authentic to confirm it. The probability of the event at an early period has been taken to justify the assertion of its actual occurrence. An account of an engagement between Garibaldi's corps and the advanced posts of the Neapolitan troops, in which the latter were said to have been worsted, has not been confirmed. The French troops, which have now increased their numbers by various reinforcements to about 15,000 men of all arms, are still encamped at Palo. They have made an exchange of prisoners with the Romans. The latest authentic intelligence, which is dated the 10th inst. is the most important that has yet arrived, that two deputies from the Republic have been despatched to Lord Palmerston to solicit his interference, and that General Oudinot, though he is advancing his camp nearer to Rome, promises not to renew an attack until the result of the mission be known. The delegates are M. Ronconi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Pescantini, late agent for Rome at Paris. The Neapolitans remain at Velletri.

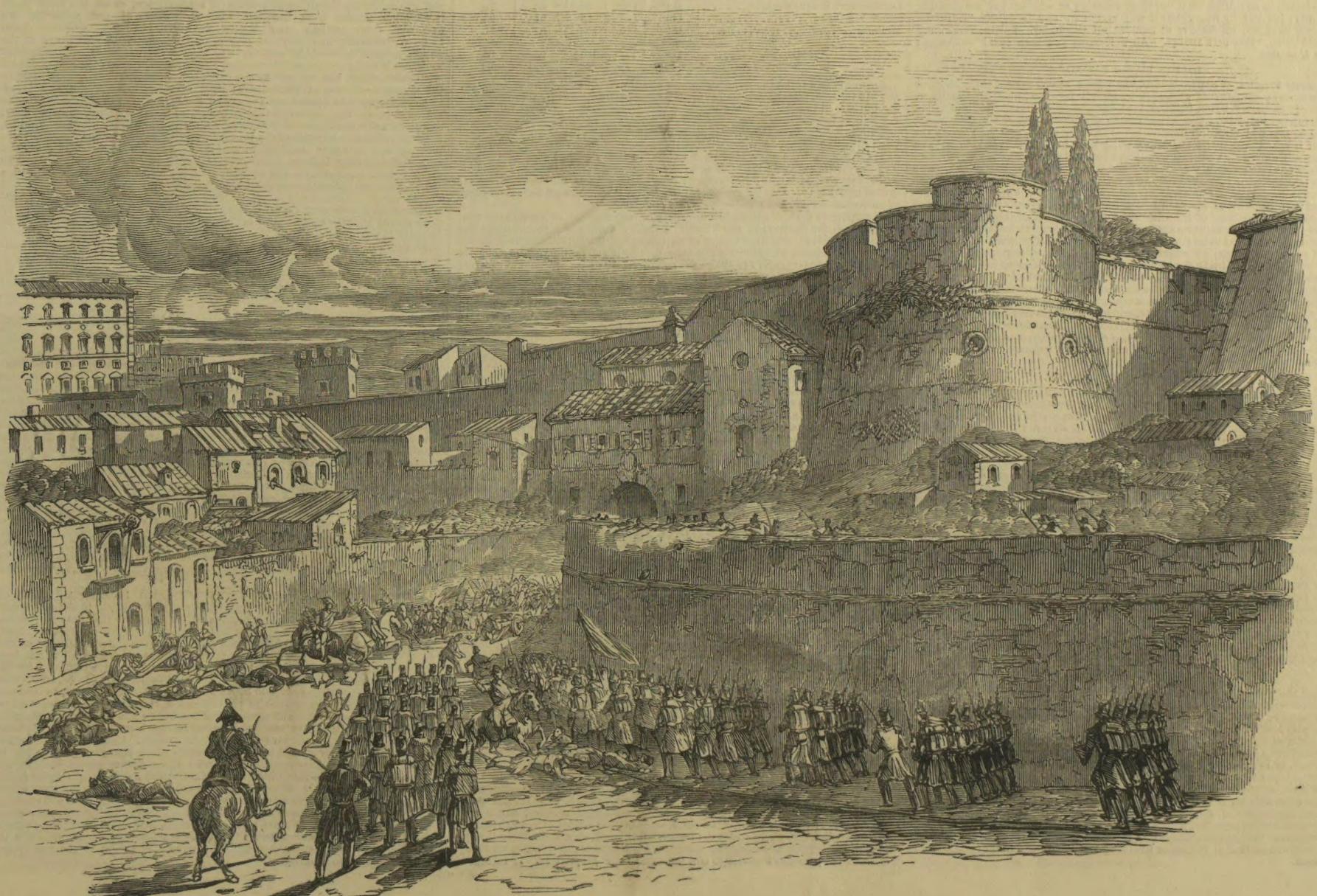
that they have been betrayed, and led into a fratricidal war under the pretext of being sent to fight against the Austrians.

"Yesterday evening a calm and solemn festival succeeded the busy day. The city was gloriously illuminated. An armed population paraded the streets and squares, and filled the *cafés*, talking of the great event, and pledging themselves to be ready to renew it.

"The French retired, and do not seem disposed again to renew the offensive. General Oudinot has sent in a herald to ask for an exchange of prisoners—viz to change our prisoners, verified by the Minister of War to be 560, against the battalion Malaria, detained at Civita Vecchia. The exchange will be allowed, provided he also give up 4000 muskets, our property, retained by him in the same place. The Regiments of Borelli, with two battalions of the 1st and 2d of the Line, are marching from Terni towards Rome. From all the provinces the National Guard hasten to succour the capital. If the French army does not again march against us, we will assume the offensive."

Our Artist has sketched the contest at the Porta Cavellegiæ.

We give, also, a Portrait of the Roman General Garibaldi.



FIRST ATTACK OF THE FRENCH TROOPS AT ROME, NEAR THE PORTA CAVELLEGIÈRE.

The following is an official announcement from the Roman papers:—

"Romans.—On the 30th of April last about nine in the morning, the French sent an armed force against Rome to free us from liberty, divided into two parties, each 7000 strong. It commenced a double attack, one by the Porta San Panazzo, by the Via del Cassale di San Pio Quinto, the other towards the Circle of the Vatican. General Garibaldi, on hearing of the enemy's advance, hastened against him with his battalion. Other regiments were called out, and the First Roman Legion, the battalion of the University, and the second regiment of the line hastened to join him. This united force attacked the enemy, repulsed him, and made several prisoners. From the Porta Cavellegiæ to the Porta Angelica the mobilised National Guard, the Carabiniers, and Civicos, in great numbers, drove back the enemy at every point where he appeared. It is impossible to narrate every act of valour performed by the troops. The superior officers all distinguished themselves; the several wounds they bear, however slight attest that fact.

"The officers of the staff performed their duty admirably.

"The subaltern officers and men merit the highest praise. They were cool and steady under the enemy's fire, and performed prodigies when they rushed on with the bayonet.

"The people in large numbers seconded the troops; all fought equally well for the country and for liberty.

"The telegraph announces that the French have retired in the direction of Castel Guido, leaving on the field many dead and wounded, and one piece of artillery, which was dismounted by our brave carbineers. To-day the French will all be at Castel Guido; they will soon go to Civita Vecchia, recross the sea, return to their own country, and tell the French nation that the 'few demagogues' and the 'factions of Rome' are millions of men resolved to live or die Republicans. We are a people who have rights, and, from the history of the past, we claim to be a great people. We are the heart of a nation who, having thrown off the chains of monarchy, are worthy of having conquered men educated to war, and always victorious in battle. In fine, we are Romans!"

"Romans!—Yesterday was a glorious day for Rome and for all Italy, we can say without a boast. Our troops drove back on every point the attack of the enemy's columns, pursuing and causing them heavy loss, even to a distance of one mile from the city. The conduct of the Roman people was admirable in every respect. It is impossible to describe the joy and enthusiasm. The internal order of the city was not disturbed for a moment. Everywhere we exhibited love, generosity, and public charity. The victory was temperate as the battle was brave. The prisoners were received by the people as brethren led astray. Many of the French wounded, abandoned in the precipitate retreat of the army, are carefully treated by us. They all protest

that they have been betrayed, and led into a fratricidal war under the pretext of being sent to fight against the Austrians.

"Yesterday evening a calm and solemn festival succeeded the busy day. The city was gloriously illuminated. An armed population paraded the streets and squares, and filled the *cafés*, talking of the great event, and pledging themselves to be ready to renew it.

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OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MAY.

LADY CLAVERING AT PARIS.

People were all, however, glad enough to go to Lady Clavering's parties when her Ladyship took the Hôtel Boullié in the Rue Grenelle at Paris, and blazed out in the polite world there in the winter of 183—. The Faubourg St. Germain took her up. Viscount Bagwig, our excellent ambassador, paid her marked attention. The princesses of the family frequented her *saloons*. The most rigid and noted of the English ladies resident in the French capital acknowledged and countenanced her; the virtuous Lady Elderbury, the severe Lady Rockminster, the venerable Countess of Southdown—people, in a word, renowned for austerity, and of quite a dazzling moral purity:—so great and beneficent an influence had the possession of ten (some said twenty) thousand a year exercised upon Lady Clavering's character and reputation. And her munificence and good-will were unbounded. Anybody (in society) who had a scheme of charity was sure to find her purse open. The French ladies of piety got money from her to support their schools and convents; she subscribed indifferently for the Armenian patriarch; for Father Barbarossa, who came to Europe to collect funds for his monastery on Mount Athos; for the Baptist Mission to Quashyloo, and the Orthodox Settlement in Feefawoo, the largest and most savage of the Cannibal Islands. And it is our record of her that, on the same day on which Madame de Cricri got five Napoléons from her in support of the poor persecuted Jesuits, who were at that time in very bad odour in France, Lady Bude-light put her down in her subscription-list for the Rev. J. Ramshorn, who had had a vision which ordered him to convert the Pope of Rome. And, more than this—and for the benefit of the worldly, her Ladyship gave the best dinners, and the grandest balls and suppers, which were known in Paris during that season.—*Pendennis*.

INDIAN MEAL.

A Correspondent of *Frazer's Magazine* writes:—“Three days ago I received direct from the barn of an American friend, as it was stowed there last autumn, a small barrel of Indian corn in the natural state—large ears or cobs of the Indian corn, merely strip of its loose leaves. On each ear, which is of obelisk shape, about the size of a large thick truncated carrot, there are perhaps about five hundred grains, arranged in close order in their eight columns: the colour gold yellow, or in some cases with a fleck of blood-red. These grains need to be rubbed off, and ground by some rational miller, whose mill-stones are hard enough for the work: that is all the secret of preparing them. And here comes the important point. This grain, I now for the first time find, is sweet, among the sweetest—with an excellent rich taste, something like that of nuts; indeed, it seems to me, perhaps from novelty in part, decidedly sweeter than wheat, or any other grain I have ever tasted. So that, it would appear, all our experiments hitherto on Indian meal have been vitiated to the heart by a deadly original sin, or fundamental falsity to start with—as if, in experimenting on Westphalian ham, all the ham presented to us hitherto for trial had been in a rancid state. The difference between ham and rancid ham, M. Soyer well knows, is considerable. This is the difference, however, this highly considerable one, we have had to encounter hitherto in all our experiences of Indian meal. Ground by a reasonable miller, who grinds only it and not his mill-stones along with it, this grain, I can already promise, will make excellent, cleanly, wholesome, and palatable eating, and be fit for the cook's art under all manner of conditions.”

A VISIT TO VESUVIUS.

Vesuvius, the first object of curiosity to the stranger in Naples, has lately been attracting crowds to examine a crater which the action of the volcano has lately formed on the side farthest from the city. The new cone rises like an excrescence from the acuteness of the greater one. * * * Descending from the great cone during the present eruption, as I did at nightfall, a scene of inconceivable grandeur was suddenly revealed: at our feet lay a region apparently torn up by internal fires which threatened to engulf their whole soil, forming the crust above. The original crater was in powerful action, and ejecting a continual shower of ashes over our heads that caused a feeling of suffocation, not a little enhancing the idea of danger in our situation. But the newly formed cone was in a fierce activity that drew the attention from all else, shooting forth torments of fire, roaring, and hissing, and crackling, with sounds I can compare to nothing else, whilst showers of lava-rocks and ashes rose to a stupendous height with the blood-red fountain. Towards the lower country, the flank of this cone had been rent open, giving egress to a stream of lava, that descended down the acuteness and continued flowing in a serpentine course as far as the eye could reach; whilst a coiling, sulphurous vapour sent up from its waves, as darkness increased, became like a bright mist against the background of gloom.—*Dolman's Magazine*.

AN EDITOR'S "MAKE-UP" OF A MAGAZINE.

“The thing's simple enough, when you once get in the way of it: have plenty of variety, that's the grand point; what one doesn't like, another will. Take large shot for big birds, and small shot for little ones, and then you'll bag the whole covey; that's my maxim. Now, look here; first we begin with a scientific article, 'Questions on Quicksilver'; there's not one reader in a hundred that can understand that paper when they've read it; and very few even of those who can take it in care two straws about quicksilver, why should they? but they all read it, because it's a cheap way of getting up the necessary amount of scientific jargon, to hash into small talk. I never look at that man's papers myself; I know they're safe, though I can't understand a word of 'em—but they're a great help to the Magazine. Then comes our friend, the 'Homeless Heart'; I put that in as a drop of romantic barley-sugar, to soften the women's throats after swallowing the science. Next we have 'An Historical Parallel'; famous fellows they are; the principal dodge in writing them, is to take an 'entirely new reading of the character,' as the actors say; in the present article, if I recollect right, they prove Cœur de Lion to have been a hypocritical fanatic, and Cromwell a chivalric, magnanimous enthusiast. It's safe to take, depend upon it. 'L'Incompris' tells its own tale—it's as close an imitation of Eugène Sue and Georges Sand as English morality will tolerate, though the invention of gutta percha, or some other elastic agent, enables even that stiff material, now-a-days, to stretch to lengths which would astonish our grandmothers. Then comes the 'Plea for the Industrial Classes,' a regular savage poke at the present Poor-law (we're obliged to do a little bit of political economy as well as our neighbours, you know); it's awfully heavy, but it will neutralise any ill effects 'L'Incompris' may have had on fathers of families all the better. Lastly, there's my own little thing, 'Dog-cart Drives.' Ahem!—have you seen that?”—*Sharpe's London Magazine*.

LONDON DINING-HOUSES.

The lesser temples, or eating-houses, meet your eye at every turn. Here, as the doors open for ingress or egress, voices roll into the public thoroughfare, repeating in measured tones, “Roast beef and potatoes; roast fowl and boiled pork; haunch of mutton, sweet sauce; slice of salmon; cod and oyster sauce; roast pork, just up! beautiful quar—.” The door closes, and the voice of the charmer is heard no more; a sharp and hungry feeling comes over you, and you find yourself dining without calculating the consequences. The high-priests, or head-waiters of these delusive temples—the Tomes! the Joes! the Wills!—have become famous in their day. What man who wished to be thought respectable would appear ignorant of “Joes,” where it is supposed they have some dreadful secret of how to cook a rump-steak? Far and near do pilgrims come and depart astonished. With a kind of legerdemain, the steaks are cooked before them, on a gridiron large enough to have broiled any saint upon, had he been larger and fatter than saints ought to be; and, although dozens of other steaks are broiling around your chosen one, no mistake ever occur. That wonderful cook who stands unmeltingly before that everlasting fire, whose back alone is known to the daily visitors, and whose face is a mystery, knows the flock of steaks, as a shepherd knows his flock of sheep, by little signs and marks unnoticed by others. The men who say “thank ye, sir,” for the accustomed penny, soon grow rich, and cut steaks and chops on their own account, and in a few years ride in their carriages. This is a fact in many instances in the city at the present moment, where men are known who step out of a carriage, don the apron, and go through the usual list of roast and boiled, with the same smile that welcomed the first penny.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

BENEFITS OF COLONISATION.

Hapless aborigines! How it comes to pass we cannot stop to inquire, but certain it is they never prosper in any union with the white man. They get his gun, they get his gunpowder, and, here and there, some travesty of his religion. This is the best bargain they make where they are most fortunate. The two first gifts of the white man, at all events, add nothing to the amenity of character, and happen to be precisely the gifts they could most vividly appreciate. Our civilisation seems to have no other effect than to break up the rude sort of harmony which existed in their previous barbarism. They imitate, they do not emulate; what they see of us they do not understand. That ridiculous exhibition, so often described, which they make with our costume—a naked man with hat and feathers stuck upon his head; or, better still, converting a pair of leathers into a glistening helmet, the two legs hanging down at the back, where the flowing horse-hair is wont to fall—is a perfect emblem of what they have gained in mind and character from our civilisation.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.

Our Paris correspondent informs us, that the building for the reception of the works forming the quinquennial exposition of industrial art in Paris is now far advanced in its erection, in the Champs Elysées. It is on a scale of equal magnitude to that of former years. Although the building will doubtless be well filled, still the untoward events of the past year have had a depressing effect upon productive enterprise, and we must not look for much that can be regarded as specially prepared for this exposition.—*The Journal of Design*.

MACAULAY'S "ENGLAND."

As all the world is raving about Mr. Macaulay's History—as circulating-library keepers advertise the hundreds of copies which they keep—as the petty-larceny Yankees have brought out forged imitations of the original edition—as the *Times* devotes its leaders to answering the *Quarterly* upon the prevailing topic—as, in fact, gents at the Casino discuss the character of William of Orange, and crossing-sweepers may soon be expected to differ on the true motives of Stratford—as all this is, or is to be, the case—the *Man in the Moon* has determined not to be behindhand, and has accordingly dramatised the valuable work in question; proceeding, of course, upon broad and general principles, and not stooping to or stopping for details; allowing a few hundred years to elapse between the acts, as occasion seems to call for, and winding up the whole with—by way of tag—a terrific combat between Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Wilson Croker, which cannot fail of bringing the curtain down amidst such tremendous applause, that the only fear will be that of the house following the example of the curtain.—*Man in the Moon*.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAILWAYS.

On Saturday the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Railways for 1848 was published. This document, with the appendix, is highly interesting, but it is of too great a length for us to give more than some extracts from it, together with abstracts of tables introduced in it:—

“In this year an increase has been made in the railway communications of this country far exceeding that in any former year. At the commencement of the year, 2816 miles of railway were open for traffic. During the year, the opening of 1191 miles of railway has been sanctioned by the commissioners; of which 751 miles are in England, 289 miles are in Scotland, and 151 miles are in Ireland; making the whole extent of railway communication at the end of the year 5007 miles: the proportion for England being 3918 miles, for Scotland 728 miles, and for Ireland 361 miles respectively. By the opening of the Chester and Holyhead Railway the communication between London and Dublin has been greatly facilitated, the mails being now conveyed between those cities within seventeen hours; and the completion of the bridge across the straits will soon, probably, enable another hour to be saved.”

“It is impossible to direct attention to the extent of railway communication opened during the last year without at the same time considering how much remains to be completed of the whole extent of the railways which have been authorized by the Legislature.

“By the following table it appears that at the end of 1848 upwards of 7000 miles of authorized railways remained to be completed; that no portion of the railways sanctioned prior to 1844, and only about twenty miles of the railways sanctioned during 1844, are included in that amount; but that it includes nearly one-half of the lines authorized in 1845, and more than nine-tenths of those authorized in 1846, little more than one-half of the former, and less than one-ninth of the latter, having been opened for traffic, although intervals of three and a half and two and a half years had elapsed since they were respectively sanctioned; and it may also be observed from the table, that of the extent of railway authorized in 1844, more than five-eighths were completed within two years and a half, and more than three-fourths within three years and a half after being sanctioned by Parliament.”

“The table above alluded to shows that previously to the 31st of December, 1843, the length of railways opened was 1952 miles. In 1844 there was an addition of 195 miles; in 1845, of 293 miles; in 1846, of 595 miles; in 1847, of 780 miles; and in 1848, of 1191 miles. The total length of the lines opened to December 31, 1848, was 5007 miles; the total length of railways authorized to be made was 12,012, so that the length of line remaining to be opened was 7005 miles.

“There can then be little doubt that a very large proportion of the authorized railways will not be completed, although no estimate can at present be formed of the extent likely to be abandoned. The time for the completion of nearly the whole of the lines authorized in 1845 and 1846, which are not in progress, has been extended by the commissioners, under the act 11 Vict., c. 3, sec. 8, or applications for such extension are under their consideration. And, at present, it can only be considered that about 35 miles of the lines authorized in 1845, and about 415 miles of those authorized in 1846, are abandoned; but from the financial statements published by thirteen of the principal companies, it appears probable that not less than 1260 miles, in addition to the above, may be abandoned. When it is remembered by how few companies these statements have been made, it is not perhaps too much to assume that one-half of the 4800 miles of authorized railways, of which the works are not in progress, will never be completed under the existing acts of Parliament.

“Under the act which has been alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, application was made to the commissioners by 166 railway companies for an extension of the time for the completion of 3650 miles of railway. Only four of these applications have been refused; two have been withdrawn; and twelve are under consideration. The remainder have been disposed of by the commissioners in 129 warrants, in which they have endeavoured, by limiting the application of the warrant in particular cases, to afford the benefits intended by the Legislature without injuriously affecting individual interests.

“Of the amount expended in the construction of railways during 1848, the commissioners are not able to make any statement; returns, which will afford this information, are being received by them, and will, on their completion, be laid before Parliament. They believe, however, that the expenditure in 1848 was less than that in 1847, but nearly as large as the expenditure in 1846; that, at the end of 1848, rather more than £200,000,000 had been expended on railways; that the companies retained power to expend upon authorised railways about £140,000,000; and that the extension of time which has been granted to so many companies will allow this expenditure to be distributed over five or six years. But it has been already stated that it appears probable that a large proportion of the lines not now in progress will never be completed; and if it be assumed that at least one-half of the lines which are not in progress will be entirely abandoned, it may also be assumed that at least £50,000,000 of authorised capital will not be required.

“The report then proceeds to treat on the causes which have led to extensive investment of capital in railways, and as to the recent effects on public opinion respecting them.

“It is evident that a great change has taken place in public opinion with respect to the value of railway investments. During 1848 the price of the public securities increased about Four per Cent, while the average price of investments in four of the principal railway companies declined about Twenty per Cent. The following appear to have been the prices of £100 paid-up stock or shares in the London and North-Western, the South-Western, the Great Western, and the Midland Railway Companies, at the commencement of July, 1847, of January and July, and at the end of December, 1848, and on the 20th of April in the present year. The decline which they exhibit appears to indicate that there may be much difficulty in obtaining capital for many of the proposed lines.

	Wednesday, July 3, 1847.	Jan. 1, 1848.	Dec. 30, 1848.	April 20, 1849.
London and North-Western.....	184	150	120	124
London and South-Western.....	134	102	92	76
Great Western.....	146	112	95	91
Midland	130	109	100	85
Average.....	148½	118½	101½	95
Consols.....	89	85½	84	88½

According to a return in the appendix, it appears that 202 persons were killed, and 219 injured, on all the railways open for public traffic during the year ending the 31st of December, 1848; of this number nine passengers were killed and 128 injured from causes beyond their own control, and 12 passengers were killed and 7 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution. Of servants of the railway company, 13 were killed and 32 injured from causes beyond their own control, and 125 were killed and 42 injured owing to their own negligence. The number of persons killed (being neither passengers nor servants of the companies) by trespassing or improperly crossing or standing on the railway, was 41, and of injured, 10. One person was killed at a crossing, through the misconduct of an engine-driver, and another committed suicide.

According to another return in the appendix, the number of passengers conveyed on all the railways in the United Kingdom, during the year ending the 30th of June, 1848, was 57,965,070: of this number, 7,160,779 travelled in the first-class carriages, 21,690,509 in the second, 15,241,529 in the third, 13,092,489 in the parliamentary, and 749,765 in the mixed class. The total amount received from all classes of passengers during the same period was £5,720,382 9s. 1d.; of which, £1,792,533 3s. 3d. was paid for first-class, and £2,352,152, 11s. 6d. for second-class fares. The amount received for the conveyance of the mails, goods, cattle, &c., was £4,213,169 14s. 5d. Thus, the total receipts were £9,933,552 3s. 7d.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The committee of investigation into the affairs of this company have issued their report. Under the head of “investment account,” the committee state that the company has become the purchaser of a portion of its own stock, at a cost of £156,343 16s. 10d. The committee state that they have no reason to doubt that the investment was made for the purpose stated by the directors, viz. to meet the accounts sent in by Mr. J. P. Fearon, Messrs. Fearon and Clabon, and Mr. Robert Stephenson, but they disapprove of the measure upon the principle that a public company should not become the purchaser of its own stock, and strongly condemn the conduct of Mr. M. L. Pritchard, the deputy chairman of the company, who acted as broker in the transactions, especially with regard to those which took place while he was acting as chairman during the absence of Mr. McGregor from illness. With regard to the Consols, &c. account, the report states that a loss of £13,162 10s. was occasioned by the deterioration of price, but the proceeds of the Parliamentary deposits, and the several investments made in connexion with them, are satisfactorily accounted for in the company's books. With regard to the loan of £15,000 made to Messrs. Scott and Company, which has been made the subject of a charge against the chairman, as being intended to promote his own private interests—the committee state that the charge has been completely negatived, and that there is no ground for supposing that the loan was made for any object other than the profitable employment of the company's funds. The committee consider that by the way in which the accounts were made up for the half-year ending the 31st of July, 1848, the apparent net profit was unduly increased by the sum of £14,879 3s., and therefore that it was right to charge the sum to profit and loss on the following half-year, as was done, the accounts on the half-year alluded to being made up under the direction of Mr. Pritchard. With respect to calls, the committee are of opinion that they have not been made unnecessarily, but in the absence of a prudent foresight. With reference to the pecuniary engagements of the company, the committee find that no money has been paid to Mr. Kennard, as a contractor, since he became a director, as was alleged, he having assigned two contracts for iron chairs, which he previously held, to his son.

On the subject of the testimonial to Lord Torrington, the committee state, that whether a less splendid memorial, viz. the presentation of a service of plate, of the value of £2889 5s., at a public dinner which cost £342 12s., would have been sufficient, it would be vain now to enquire, as the matter was left by the proprietors to the discretion of the directors, who “were the most competent judges of the value of the services which that noble Lord had rendered to the company.” The accountant's report states, that during the last three years the sum of £107,932 14s. 11d. has been debited to the construction account, which ought properly to have been debited to revenue. On this subject the chairman has given an explanation, on which the committee remark, that while there is justice in the reasoning, it is their opinion that such a course ought never to be adopted without the previous knowledge and sanction of the proprietors. It further ap-

pears, from the accountant's report, that, had the accounts been strictly made up, the probable losses upon bad debts written off, and the full amount of stores consumed charged, the actual available profit would have been reduced by the sum of £33,842 13s. 9d., to which has to be added the sum of £8269 6s. 1d., carried to the credit of revenue instead of capital.

With regard to No. 3 and 4 shares, on which interest is now paid out of those shares which has been expended on the main line, the charge against the traffic account, and that, as the North Kent line, on which the greater portion of that capital has been expended, is about to open on the 1st of July, the interest payable out of capital should cease on the 1st of August next, and the shares participate in the dividends from that time. In considering the position and prospects of the company, the committee state that they believe the estimate of capital required to complete the lines, as given in the financial statement of the directors issued in January last, to be substantially correct. They then recommend the immediate formation of a depreciation fund, and the proprietors to become the owners of the steam-boats, in order properly to develop the traffic.

After alluding to the disunion which has existed in the direction, the committee state that, though they have the satisfaction to report that “the allegations which have been made affecting the integrity and good faith of the management have been completely refuted,” they have seen enough to show that a reform is required in the mode of administering the affairs of the company. They therefore recommend that an efficient board of directors be appointed, and divided into committees, to undertake the more immediate superintendence of the several branches of management, subject to the control of the general board; that the number of directors be not less than ten; that the directors be fairly remunerated for their services; and that an efficient audit of the company's accounts be established.

An adjourned meeting of the company was held at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, on Thursday, to receive the report of the committee of investigation. Shortly after one o'clock, Mr. Macgregor took the chair amidst loud huzzaing and clapping of hands, mingled with which were one or two faint attempts at hissing.

Mr. Lewis Mozley, the chairman of the committee of inquiry, stated that the report presented by the committee had been unanimously come to, and moved that the report be received and adopted, and the directors requested to carry out its recommendations, viz. to form an efficient directory, divided into committees, to undertake the management

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Writs have been issued for the election of a temporal peer of Ireland, to succeed the late Earl of Gosford in the House of Lords.

The Committee of the Barons of Scotland for Nova Scotia Rights have agreed to an address to her Majesty on the subject of the revival of their territorial rights in North America.

Count Pereponcher, the new secretary to the Prussian Legation, has arrived in town from Berlin.

A postal convention has just been concluded between Belgium and France, whereby all letters from Paris to Belgium will pay only 40 centimes. This change will come in force on the 1st of July.

It appears from a letter of the Bishop of Norwich, that it is the intention of the parties who have subscribed for the benefit of Emily Sandford to send her, under the protection of an elder brother, to one of the West India colonies.

The tenth anniversary festival of King's College Hospital was celebrated on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when about 170 gentlemen sat down to dinner. During the evening the secretary announced the subscriptions and donations to be £2000.

The cholera has been mowing down its hundreds in Paris during the past week. Among its victims were the friend of Madame de Staél, Madame Recamier, so well known for her beauty, literary taste, and conversational powers; and Madame de Rumigny, the wife of Louis Philippe's friend.

The Earl Delawarr, we are happy to learn, is nearly recovered from his late severe indisposition.

The widow of the late M. A. Von Rothschild, the founder of the house which bears his name, died at Frankfort last week, aged 99 years.

The late Mr. D. Parsons, of Dudley, bequeathed £10,000, to be paid after the death of his sister, for establishing and supporting a school for the education of poor boys and girls (the children of parishioners of the town, or residing within four miles) in writing, reading, arithmetic, sewing, and knitting, and in clothing the same boys and girls, who are to be supplied every Sunday with a penny loaf and a small piece of cheese. The testator's sister having died a fortnight ago, the school will, it is expected, soon be in operation.

It is reported that General Bem, in consideration of his distinguished services, has received from the grateful Hungarian nation the grant of the domain of Alcsuth. This princely estate, which formerly belonged to the late Palatine or Viceroy of Hungary, is situate in the fertile county of Stuhlweissenburg, and has always been considered one of the best managed and most productive estates in the kingdom. It is worth about £200,000.

The Ladies' Relief Association for Ireland is now making vigorous and successful efforts for the help of the poor and destitute creatures of that country. The funds of the society are distributed in clothing and employment only, the rules not permitting any other application of them. At the present moment, however, the committee appeal to the existing distress as a sufficient justification for soliciting the subscriptions of the benevolent for the distribution of food in addition to the regular assistance which the society have been in the habit of affording.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Canada* sailed from Liverpool on last Saturday forenoon, for Boston, *via* Halifax, carrying out the usual American mails, considerable number of passengers, and specie to the amount of £55,450.

Major Desbrissay, Royal Artillery, when acting as field officer of the day, had to proceed to the south-west gate of the barrack grounds at Woolwich, and it being very dark, between twelve and one o'clock on the night of Thursday week, his horse came on the ha-ha, the separation betwixt the barrack-field and the common, and in attempting to jump over, fell short and broke his neck. The concussion the major sustained by the fall was severe, but fortunately not to such an extent as might have been expected, and he is now convalescent.

We are authorised, in contradiction of a report very much circulated within the last week, to state that Mr. Charles Russell has no intention whatever of retiring from the office of chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, so long as it may be the wish of the proprietors that he should continue to preside over their affairs, and the board shall possess the confidence of the company. Mr. Russell only relinquished the chair of the South Wales Company to prevent the possibility or imputation of having to perform any duty conflicting with the interests of the Great Western Railway Company.

Up to the 9th of the present month, no less than 135 petitions, bearing 123,493 signatures, were presented against the Navigation Bill, while those in favour of the measure only amounted to four, with 2434 signatures.

In consequence of the present depressed state of the agricultural interest, and the failure of last year's crops, Sir Ralph Lopes has through his steward, intimated to his tenantry in Devonshire that he shall remit 20 per cent. on their rents which were due at Lady-day last.

On Wednesday week (afternoon), the plantation belonging to the Earl of Fife, on the north side of Fleddon Hill, was observed to be on fire, and although the neighbours turned out with alacrity, about three acres of plantation was destroyed before the flames were got under.

The solemn inauguration of the present King of the Netherlands, William III., which took place at Amsterdam on Saturday, the 12th instant, was, by royal command, celebrated on the following day in all the churches of Holland. The Dutch congregation in London numerously attended on Sunday in Austin Friars, and joined with their countrymen in prayers for the prosperous reign of the new King.

Mr Alfred Power is appointed the Poor-Law Commissioner in Ireland to succeed the Hon. Mr. Twleton in that office, acting in conjunction with the Chief and Under Secretaries of State. Mr. Power has had considerable experience in the administration of the Poor-Laws, having been first one of the assistant commissioners in England, and afterwards in Ireland, on the introduction of the law there, and having filled the place of the assistant commissioner, resident in Dublin, ever since the re-constitution of the Poor-Law Board.

A scaffolding is now erected round the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, within a few yards of the top, in order to complete the reparations which were undertaken last summer. The extensive view to be had from the lofty summit will, no doubt, induce many of the adventurous, as on former occasions, to ascend the giddy height.

Charles James Monk, Esq., son of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, has just arrived from his travels in Greece, Egypt, and Syria, after an absence from England of above a year and a half.

The new humorous work "Martin Toutrond" is now known to have been the production of the celebrated author of "Hajji Baba of Ispaan," and "Zohrab." It would appear that the publisher has obtained the sanction of the family of the late Mr. Morier to make this announcement.

Mr. James O'Farrall, brother of the Governor of Malta, has been appointed a commissioner of National Education, in the room of the late Right Hon. A. R. Blake. There is no salary attached to this office.

Last week the officers of her Majesty's Customs in Hull seized no less than eleven cases, said to contain nearly 300 stand of fire-arms, that were brought for shipment on board one of the steamers to Hamburg; no doubt intended for the Germans or Danes.—*Hull Packet*.

In the Irish Court of Chancery the total number of solicitors' bills lodged in the office of the taxing master, from the 1st of November, 1845, to the 1st of March, 1849, was 5035, amounting to £928,948, of which there were taxed or certified up to the 1st of March, 1849, 5439, amounting to £666,063. The number remaining untaxed or uncertified on the 1st of March, 1849, was 2596, amounting to £262,885.

The Lincolnshire Fens are, not quite so unhealthy as rumour would have it, at least they are not hostile to longevity. Three widow ladies (sisters) met together at Fiskerton, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, to celebrate the birthday of the second sister, the united ages of the venerable trio amounting to 233 years. There are a brother and two other sisters of the same family, whose united ages make 205 years; a total of 413 years for six individuals.

General Gilbert, to whose energy and skill is attributed the recent victory in India, is the same General Gilbert who was examined and personally interested in the great horse cause tried some two or three years since in Bristol. The general was a great steeple-chase and racing man. He rode his own horse at the Taunton and Exeter Races, about nine years ago.

The vessel *Comaro*, of, and belonging to the United States of America, arrived in the St. Katherine's Docks, from Havannah and Matanza, respectively, has brought a large cargo of foreign sugar, comprising 1080 boxes from the former, and 1820 boxes from the latter place. This large cargo of sugar was necessarily entered to be warehoused, and declared to be for exportation only to another foreign country, it being inadmissible, in the existing state of the navigation laws, for home use.

The Serpentine has been re-filled, and now reaches its usual height, and there is sufficient water in the river to cause the overflow at the east end through the iron grating which furnishes the fall over the rocks into the dell beneath, which was formerly one of the most picturesque and attractive points in Hyde Park.

On Monday, the Hailsham and Eastbourne Extensions of the London and Brighton Railway were publicly opened, establishing a direct communication from the metropolis to those sea-side towns.

The engineers employed to survey the routes from Halifax to Windsor, in Nova Scotia, have reported favourably to the construction of a railroad between those two places, at a cost of from £300,000, to £330,000.

Late advices from California state that the large arrivals of goods at San Francisco had greatly reduced prices. Gold was still said to be found in abundance, and new deposits had been discovered equal if not superior in richness to those on the Sacramento.

Accounts from America, just received, inform us that the cotton crops throughout the States have suffered so much from the very severe weather that prevailed during the month of April, that all hopes of saving any portion of them have entirely vanished. In some places the devastation is so great that scarcely any green thing remains. The tobacco plants have been nearly killed; and the wheat and fruit crops have equally felt the influence of the cold.

The German papers state that the King of Prussia and the Diet of Frankfort have sent in a request to the King of Belgium to abolish gambling at Spa; but the Belgian government replied that this would not be done so long as the German and Prussian lotteries attracted such immense sums from abroad.

At St. Petersburg the number of cases of cholera between the 21st and 28th of April was 350, 155 of which proved fatal. It has broken out again in several Russian cities. The average number of deaths is one in four.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. G., "Langport.—Your opponent's dictum is the reverse of the law respecting Castling, which expressly states that a player cannot Castle, "if the King or Rook has been moved; if the King be in check; if there be any piece between the King and Rook; or if the King pass over any square attacked by one of the adversary's pieces or Pawns." See the "Chess-Player's Hand-book," p. 37.

S. L., "Devezes, obligingly sends us the "Indian Problem," which has been hacked and neared ad nauseam for the last five years, with an intimation that if we like to publish it, it is at our service.

F. T. C., "Corpus Christi.—The emendations shall be examined, and any further errors which you may discover we shall be glad to have pointed out. So far as the mate in the Pion Coufie game goes, you are decidedly mistaken.

J. G. T., "1. If not identical, they are convertible terms, at any rate. 2. The "Chess-playing Village" you allude to is Strobeck, in Germany. When less pressed for room, we may give a brief account of its customs as regards the game of Chess.

Alpha.—We have not space this week. The key move in Enigma No. 433 is P to K R 8th becoming a Bishop.

G. A. S., "Bristol.—The "Chess-player's Handbook" is published by Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden, but can be got of any bookseller in your city.

One Hundred.—We have not room this week. The Problem appeared on the monthly wrapper of the Chess-Player's Chronicle for two or three years.

Short.—None whatever.

N. S. N.—It is the celebrated Indian Problem. Play, 1. B to Q B sq. 2. K to Kt sq. 3. R to Q 2d. 4. R to Q 4th, discovering check and mate.

W. L., "Jun."—It shall be examined.

D. L. T., "We have not room to give the solutions of No. 275; they would occupy nearly half a column. See page 503 of the new treatise, the "Chess-Player's Companion."

Ajedrez.—The corrections marked were for the most part made in the revised edition, published some months since.

Solutions. by *S. P. Q.*, "F. W. P." "D. J. K." "Derevon," "Ferdinand," "S. U." "F. G. R." "H. E." "D. D." "B. S." "G. P." "G. W." "H. T." "Jutz," "Short," "G. A. H." "W. C. F." "A. G. M. C." "F. R." "R. F." "J. D." "D. L. T." "S. L." "M. E. R." "S. S." "G. E. D." "W. H. T. B." "H. T. J." "W. L." "Jun." "W. J. J." "Styk," "W. C. F." are correct. Those by "Job," "Philomath," "L. M. N." are wrong.

* Those correspondents whose communications remain unanswered, will understand that the delay is owing to the want of space.

* Any amateur wishing to engage in a game of chess, will find a competitor on application by letter to J. T., Post-office, Bromsgrove.

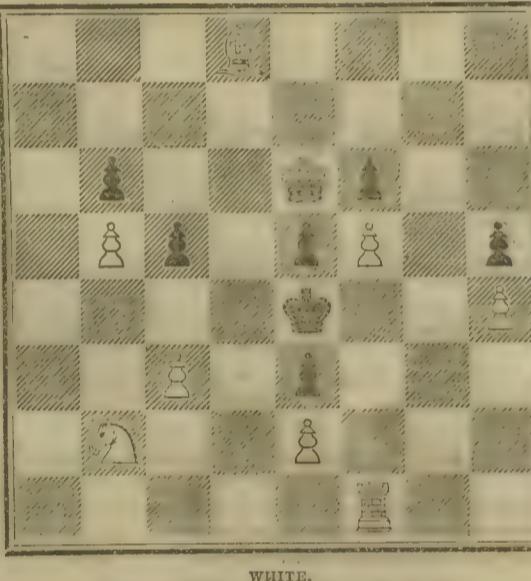
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 277.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK. 1. K takes P (dis ch) K takes Kt 3. K takes Kt (dis ch) K to Q B 6th 2. K takes R (dis ch) K to Q 5th (best) 4. K takes R (dis ch)—Mate

PROBLEM, NO. 278.

By Mr. HARRWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE. Playing first, mates in five moves

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).

BLACK (London).

32. K R to Q R 6th

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following game is part of a contest between Mr. Buckle, the well-known English player, and Mr. Kieseritzky, the Livonian.

(Giucco Piano) (White)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. K.) WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 23. Q to K 7th Q to her 4th
2. Kt to B 3d Q to Kt B 3d 24. K to K 4th R to K B sq
3. K to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th 25. Kt to K 3d (f) Q takes Q Kt P
4. P to Q B 3d Kt to B 3d 26. K to R 2d Q takes Q Kt P
5. P to Q 4th P takes P 27. Q takes B P Q takes K B P (g)
6. P takes P B to Q Kt 5th (ch) 28. R to K 7th (h) Kt to R 4th
7. Q to B 2d K Kt takes K P (a) 29. Kt to Q 5th P to Q R 3d
8. B takes B Q Kt takes B 30. Q to K 5th Kt to K B 3d
9. B takes K P (ch) K takes B 31. It takes Q Kt P Q to K R 5th
10. Q to her Kt 3d (ch) P to Q 4th 32. Q to K 6th (ch) (i) K to R sq
11. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to his 2d 33. R takes Kt Q to K B 5th (ch)
12. Q takes Kt (ch) Q to her 3d 34. K to K sq P takes Kt
13. Q to her Kt 3d K R to K sq 35. Q to K 7th Q to K R 3d
14. Castles K to K B sq 36. R to Q Kt 6th P to Q R 4th
15. R to K sq (b) Kt to K B 3d 37. R to Q R 6th R to K Kt sq
16. Q to K B 3d Q to her Kt 3d 38. R takes Q R P Q to her B 8th (ch)
17. Q to Q R 3d (ch) K to Kt sq 39. K to R 2d Q to K B 5th (ch)
18. Q R to Q sq Q to K Kt 5th (ch) 40. K to Kt sq R to Q B sq
19. Q Kt takes Q P Kt takes Kt 41. R to Q B 5th (k) Q to her 5th (ch)
20. Kt takes B Q takes Q P (d) 42. K to R sq R takes R (l)
21. P to K R 3d (e) R takes K (ch) 43 Q to K B 8th And white mates.

(a) This is objectionable, as the next few moves show.

(b) Threatening to win the Kt at once.

(c) B to K B 4th would have been better.

(d) Properly taken advantage of, this move, we believe, should have cost the game.

(e) Instead of playing thus, it appears to us that White would have gained a conclusive superiority, both in force and position, by moving his Kt to K 3d.

(f) Needlessly throwing away a Pawn.

(g) Hazardous and unwise, because it leads the Queen out of range of her King's quarters.

(h) At the first view it appears that White could improve his game by checking with the Q at her B 4th. Upon looking into the position, this does not appear to be the case; for suppose

28. Q to her B 4th (ch) K to R 5th (ch) K to R 5th

29. Q to K B 7th Kt to Kt 3d Kt to Kt 3d

and Black may preserve his advantage.

(i) Playing R to Q Kt 4th beforehand seems to us preferable to this check.

(k) He appears to have no better move.

(l) An unaccountable blunder! It had simply to take the Rook with his Queen, to win with the greatest ease.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 442.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at his B 5th, R at K Kt 5th, B at K 3d, P at K Kt 2d.

Black: K at K R 3d, P at K Kt 2d and K 5th.

White, having to play, mates in four moves.

No. 443.—By E. H. G., Cambridge.

White: K at Q 4th, R at K 4th, B at K B sq, Kt at K R 4th.

Black: K at K 6th, P at K Kt 4th.

White engages to play only his Bishop, and yet mate in four moves.

No. 444.—By HERR KLING.*

White: K at Q 3rd, R at Q B 3rd, B at K R 6th, Kt at Q 4th, Ps at K R 5th and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q Kt 5th; Ps at K R 2nd, Q 2nd, and Q R 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 445.—By HERR KLING.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at her R 5th, R at Q Kt 3d, B at Q Kt 5th, Kt at Q B 7th, Ps at K 4th and Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q sq, Q at Q B sq, R at Q 2d and Q B sq, B at Q R 2d, Kt at Q R 3d; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 2d, Q 2d, Q 3d, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 2d.

SADLER'S WELLS.

An original five-act tragedy was produced at this theatre, on Thursday week, with signal and merited success. The piece is named from the chief character, and the plot is simply as follows:—

Calaynos (Mr. Phelps), a nobleman of Spain, living in retirement with his beautiful wife, *Donna Alida* (Miss Cooper), contemplates a journey to Seville. An ancient superstition exists among the peasantry of the neighbourhood, that a visit to that city is attended with evil consequences to all the race of *Calaynos*. His secretary, *Oliver* (Mr. Dickenson), has also a presentiment of danger, and endeavours to dissuade his master from his purpose, upon which *Calaynos* informs him that the paramount object of his journey is to assist a friend, *Don Luis* (Mr. Henry Marston), whose lands will become forfeited unless a considerable sum of money is forthcoming on a particular day. Arrived at Seville, *Oliver*, in an accidental meeting with *Soto*, (Mr. Hoskins), the servant of *Don Luis*, learns the villainy of the latter; but *Calaynos* indignantly refuses to entertain so unjust an opinion of his friend. The secretary is authorised to discharge all the obligations of the *Don*, who continues to ingratiate himself with the "great *Calaynos*," who induces him to accept of his hospitality. No sooner, however, has *Don Luis* accepted this, than he conceives a passion for the wife of his benefactor, but is repulsed. Thro' the instrumentality of *Donna Alida's* maid, *Martina* (Mrs. Henry Marston), the libertine discovers that *Calaynos* has a taint of Moorish blood in his veins, and in a midnight interview informs the object of his unholy passion of her disgrace. Struggling between love and pride, she calls upon her husband for protection, and faints in the arms of *Don Luis*, who carries her off the stage. *Calaynos* enters, and is soon informed that his wife has fled, and the curtain falls upon the raving of the injured husband.

The applause at the end of this act was deafening, and loud calls were made for Mr. Phelps, who appeared, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. When the fifth act commences, a month has intervened, and *Oliver*, who has been sent in pursuit of the fugitives, returns, and finds *Calaynos* prematurely old from grief. The secretary informs his master that *Donna Alida* had fled from the residence of her seducer. A storm arises, and a wretched woman is discovered sheltering herself beneath the walls of the castle. *Calaynos* desires the retainers to bring her in, when he recognizes her as his wife, but stricken with death. *Calaynos* passionately expresses his conviction of her innocence: she expires, leaving a written document, unfolding the perfidy of *Don Luis*. Attended by a body of Moorish retainers, *Calaynos* hastens to Seville, and discovers the destroyer of his peace in the midst of revelry and libertinism; he is instantly disarmed, and refusing to crave forgiveness, is slain by *Calaynos*, who is also mortally wounded, and expires. The play abounds with passages of great power and beauty. The author, we learn, is an American, resident at Philadelphia, and is, consequently, unacquainted with his success. Mr. Phelps portrayed with great pathos the loving, broken-hearted husband. The expression of the frenzied ecstasy of sudden kindness, contending with the strong emotion of long-cherished love and grief, on the unexpected interview with *Donna Alida*, was striking in its execution.

Mr. Marston played *Don Luis* with great discrimination. Miss Cooper, as the heroine, was very successful; and Mrs. Marston's *Martina* was piquant and agreeable.

The piece has been mounted with the picturesqueness which invariably distinguishes the management of this ably conducted theatre.

With the exception of Mr. W. Farren's appearance in the "Hypocrite" this week, at the STRAND Theatre, there has been nothing of novelty in the dramatic world. There is a general complaint, from the first to the smallest of the houses, of very bad business; and yet no particular efforts appear to be made by any of the managements to attract audiences, notwithstanding that town is very full, and that the height of the season is approaching. There is no decline in the taste of the public for evening amusements or exhibitions, theatrical or otherwise; but nothing will do at the present day, unless it is absolutely perfect, whether appealing to the ear or the eye; or, possessing some novel feature of interest or attraction over the ordinary con-

ventional (and, indeed, traditional) run or entertainments. The public is disposed to patronise everything that is really good, native as well as foreign; and they will really give the preference to the former, provided it be only equally excellent. However hard the times may be said to be, there is evidently a great dearth of money to spare for entertainments. We find, each night, crowds of stay-at-home travellers voyaging up and down the Mississippi; the mighty auditories of the two Italian Operas are both filled—a large sum of money, more than two hundred pounds were taken at Drury Lane on Monday; thousands pay at the Surrey Zoological Gardens nightly; one can scarcely find a corner at the concerts in Exeter Hall; Mr. John Parry is obliged to advertise days before that no more tickets can be sold for his entertainments; Madame Tussaud's living visitors treble her wax creations; yet all the theatres are complaining, and offering as a reason for their want of patronage, that people

have no money to spend in amusements. We trust the managements of the various houses will provide a little more occupation for us next week, by bringing forward something sufficiently strong to lure the public, in some degree, from the above-mentioned, and similar entertainments. At present, the *ADELPHI* is the only house that looks really, and comfortably, and honestly well filled.

THE FREE EXHIBITION AT HYDE-PARK CORNER.

SINCE the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition, we have renewed our acquaintance with the Free Exhibition at Hyde-park Corner, and have found fresh reason to think well of what the Association has brought together. Several pictures more than maintain the good opinion we expressed about them when the collection was first opened; while others, perhaps too hurriedly passed by at the time, have forced themselves into notice by their real and unobtrusive beauties. The "Paradise and Peri" of Mr. Desanges, and the "Lear and Cordelia" of Mr. F. M. Brown, are efforts in art of no every-day character.

The "Paradise and Peri" illustrates a passage in Mr. Moore's charming poem of "Lalla Rookh":—

Yet mark'd the Peri where he lay,
And when the rush of war was past,
Swiftly descending on a ray
Of morning light, she caught the last,
Last glorious drop his heart had shed
Before its free-born spirit fled.

The figure of the Peri is nicely drawn; the action, too, is easy and graceful, while the effect of morning light that pervades the picture has been very happily caught. This is certainly the best of Mr. Desanges' nine contributions to the collection.

"The Infant's Repast" (No. 70), and the portrait of the infant son of Mr. R. Madox Bromley (No. 116) will hardly lead the spectator to imagine that Mr. F. M. Brown was likely to contribute a picture embracing the higher excellences of art which will be found to belong to his "Lear and Cordelia." The colouring of the picture is hard and somewhat spotty; the gradations are far from being nicely balanced, and there is little in the picture at first sight to arrest attention, but it grows into favour upon acquaintance (a sure sign of excellence), and will be found to be both original in design and treatment. The passage in the play which Mr. Brown has sought to illustrate has many pictorial points to recommend it:—

Physician. Louder the music, there!
Cordelia. O my dear father! Re-

stitution hang

Thy medicine on my lips!

Kent. Kind and dear Princess! * * *

Cordelia. Had you not been their

father, these white flakes

Had challenged pity of them. Was this

a face

To be exposed against the warring winds?

To stand against the deep dread-bolted

thunder?

In the most terrible and nimble stroke

Of quick cross-lightning? to watch (pour

perda!)

With this thin helm? Mine enemy's

dog,

Though he had bit me, should have

stood that night

Against my fire; and wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? Alack, alack!

'Tis wonder that thy life and wits at once

Had not concluded all. * * * *

The face and figure of *Cordelia* are full of earnest expression, and the details throughout well considered and appropriate. The distant view of the white cliffs at Dover is nicely and suggestively introduced.

OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.



On Saturday, the 5th instant, a storm, which had been for some hours gathering, commenced near Honiton, at about 3 P.M., and in the parish of Clysthydon. After repeated vivid flashes of lightning, one was seen, apparently of considerable breadth, near the earth, and which, it is supposed, struck an oak, the property of Mr. Pratt, of Annk, in a hedge, near Maypowder. This oak was finely grown, and stood in height about 60 feet, 20 being in the trunk, very clean, with a wide-spreading and luxuriant head. The trunk measures about 9 feet in circumference, and the branches extended, perhaps, 25 feet around it. But now, from the electric blow, it appears as follows:—The lightning evidently first struck, most probably, the highest and centre limb, and running down to the place from whence all the other branches had developed themselves, met there with very considerable resistance, and, apparently, blew up and threw down all the branches around the stock, not one being wholly separated, but all still connected by the external parts, which now remaining undermost, keep the branches from falling, leaving two upright pieces. Each limb, therefore, is to be seen forming an arch from the stock to the ground, turned directly off from the parts from which they diverged, whilst the trunk is perfectly deprived of its bark, this being shot off in very many pieces of different sizes, and to distances varying from the tree to 50 feet. The trunk itself is split into seven divisions, from top to bottom, one or two of these different portions being forced out many inches: it is literally shivered into threads, and resembles in appearance the muscles, tendons, and nerves of the human body under dissection.



THE NEW PLAY OF "CALAYNOS," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

MDLLE. ALBONI.

We this day present to our readers a Portrait of Mdlle. Albini, who has already triumphantly filled the void left by the retirement of Mdile. Jenny Lind from the stage.

We have already hinted at the change in Mdlle. Albini's style of singing, which is very remarkable in this respect—that formerly she relied on her lower notes for the greatest effect: these notes, so loud and so bell-toned, never failed to excite applause; and their too frequent use, overstretching the vocal chords, was injurious to the voice generally, and to the middle notes in particular. The change now presented is, that all this great artist's notes are now continuous and equal; and she adheres to the more ancient and more elevated style of Italian singing—that which prevailed when Paesiello and Cimarosa wrote—what Tramezzani and Catalani, Rubin and Camporese, subsequently sang in kindred spirit. Her greatest charm to the ordinary observer is the volubility, and still the perfect distinctness, with which Mdlle. Albini, in passages and florid embellishments, pours out a flood of intricate notes, so sparkling and so varied—the majority of them soft beyond expression, but relieved by others highly penetrating, and still as melodious. But we question whether, with the more serious lovers of music, her far greater merit will not be found to consist in the execution of unornate, pathetic pieces of music. Her "Non più mesta" displays the singer, but her singing of "Nacqui nell'affano" reveals the real artist; and the exquisite shades of modulation fall on the ear with irresistible charm. In all she sings there is repose as well as enjoyment for the hearer. There is gentleness and sweetness of tone as well as volume—in fact, it is only the greatness of her resources which banishes effort. In her you behold none of those distortions of the muscles of expression in the face or of that tension of the vessels of the throat, which betray the exertion with which the greatest singers, her contemporaries, execute even their *fioriture*.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The scheme of the fifth Philharmonic Concert, which took place last Monday night, was by no means a happy selection. Spohr's "Historical Symphony"—a work of dull peacockish pretensions, affecting to imitate the musical periods of 1720, 1780, 1810, and 1840, by copying the symphonic schools of Bach and Handel, Haydn and Mozart, Beethoven and the French style of 1840—which was a failure some years since when first introduced, was received with the greatest frigidity. It was a silly design of Spohr; and has not even the negative merit of well imitating his professed models, for the composition exhibits his own peculiar mannerism in the highest degree. What a contrast, for instance, between the Spohr-Beethoven scherzo and the real Beethoven scherzo in the glorious seventh symphony of the latter, executed in the second part, the lovely allegretto in which was so rapturously encored! The overtures were the "Zauberföte" of Mozart, wonderfully played and fervently encored; and Onslow's "Colporteur," a work of no marked interest. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. J. B. Chatterton, who performed the late Parish Alvars's Concerto in E flat, Op. 98, and Molique, the celebrated composer and violinist, who played his own Concerto in A minor, No. 5. The English harpist is a very clever executant; but we think the place of honour in the first part ought to have been assigned to the distinguished German violinist, whose pure and limpid tones and polished style were greatly applauded. The two vocalists, a Signor Domenico Coletti (not the Coletti the great *artiste* of Her Majesty's Theatre), and Mdlle. Babnigg, from Hamburg, were most unfortunate engagements; the vocal gleanings in the programme being thus rendered worse than a nonentity. This was, on the whole, a very inferior concert. The sixth will take place on the 28th inst.

The fifth of the Musical Union scheme, on Tuesday, exhibited the talents of a new violoncello performer, Herr Cossman, in a very favourable light, in Mozart's quartet in A, No. 5; and Beethoven's in E flat, No. 10, op. 74; having for colleagues Sainton, with his amazing breadth of tone and sure intonation, as first violin, Deloffre as second, and Hill as tenor. With the classical and accomplished pianist, Sterndale Bennett, Herr Cossman executed the sonata of Mendelssohn in B flat, op. 45, to the great delight of the cultivated amateurs present at this fine performance. The twelve Hungarian vocalists, after the instrumental selection was over, again enchanted the auditory by their exquisite light and shade in part singing, with fine-toned voices, of their own national melody, "L'Adieu," besides a piece by Mendelssohn.

At the sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, given on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the MS. Symphony in F of Mr. Henry Leslie, the Honorary Secretary, was performed for the second time. The first movement is too crowded with ideas, and the subjects are overwrought

MDLLE. ALBONI, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

but the conception of the whole is large. The andante religioso is rather a heavy movement; but the sparkling gaiety of the subsequent scherzo, which is of the Mendelssohn school, so enlivened the auditory, that it was encored. The orchestration in this third movement places Mr. Leslie's reputation, as a musician conversant with instrumental resources, in the best light. The fire of the concluding allegro was indicative of his inventive faculties. The symphony is altogether a clever work, and renders us curious to hear more of this young and promising composer. A MS. march, by Mr. G. A. Osborne, was included in the scheme; it is Auberish in form and idea, and is scored in a picturesque style. This piece was also demanded twice. Mr. Osborne could compose beautiful ballet music we are convinced—a branch of art not to be despised, seeing that Beethoven has written ballet music, and Auber also in the present day. The prettiest music of this class ever composed is that of Costa, in "Alma," and there is now an opening for Mr. Osborne. Beethoven's No. 1 symphony in C, Hérod's "Pré aux Clercs" overture, and a well arranged selection of the popular themes from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," the solo bits admirably played by Baumann, Bookey, Handley, the amateurs who play the oboe and flute, &c., were comprised in the programme. The improvement in the amateur playing is marked. The violoncellos, headed by Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, who has a powerful tone, are all amateurs. Casolani heads the double basses: with his exception, and that of another professor, the remainder are also amateurs. In the fifty first and second violins and violas there are not above half a dozen professors. Mr. L. Negri conducts these concerts with tact and energy, and we have been present at many professional ones which afforded infinitely less gratification.

The first of the new series of the London Wednesday Concerts, which will now be continued fortnightly, at Exeter Hall, was well attended, as usual. The lion instrumentalists were Thalberg and Bettessini, the latter a contra-bassist of wonderful skill. He has not Dragonetti's breadth of tone, but his executive feats are without a parallel. Pischek was warmly welcomed, and sang with great spirit. The Misses Williams, Lucombe, Poole, E. Lyon, and Reeves were the other vocalists. The next concert will be on the 30th inst.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On Monday, Mr. Sterndale Bennett will give his annual concert, the proceeds of which are to be allotted to the Governesses' Institution. On the same evening there will be a performance under the direction of Mr. Hullab, at Exeter Hall; and Mr. Parry will repeat his entertainment at Willis's Rooms.—On Friday, Mrs. Anderson, the pianist, will give her annual morning concert.—Owing to the indisposition of M. Roger, the performance of the "Prophète" was postponed for two nights, but it was played again last Monday.—Amongst the arrivals this week are Dreyfuschock the great pianist, Bruckiadi the eminent flautist, Warzel the French singer, and Madame Agnes Buhring a German pianist of note.—On Thursday night will be revived, at the Royal Italian Opera, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," in which Madame Grisi will sing for the first time the part of Valentine, and Signora Angri that of the Page. Madame Dorus Gras, who was the original Marguerite de Valois, in the French version, will sing that part for the first time in London. Massol will also appear here for the first time as the chivalric Nevers, and Tagliafico as St. Bris. Mario and Marini resume Raoul and Marcel, and Lavia, Mel, Rache, Polonini, Soldi, and Madame Bellini are included in the *caste*.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was again repeated at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, with the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, and Reeves, and Machin as the principal vocalists.—The Hungarian vocalists gave their first morning performance at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday; they are engaged also to sing at the Royal Italian Opera, at the next morning concert, on the 30th inst.—Herr Strauss, with his excellent band, assisted by Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, Herr Stigelli, Mr. G. Barker, the Misses A. and M. Williams, the Hungarian vocalists, &c., gave, on Monday and Thursday, two concerts at Exeter Hall.—Mdlle. Speyer, an accomplished pianist, has given a matinee musicale, assisted by Ernst and Platt, and the Misses Williams, with Benedict as conductor.—Ernst and Charles Hallé have played at a concert in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, with immense success.—The annual concert in aid of the funds of the excellent institution the Choral Fund has been given at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The Leeds papers mention that the excavations on the site of the abbot's house at Fountains Abbey are proceeding very satisfactorily. A great space has been uncovered since the first notice of the discovery in the papers; and the rubbish that has accumulated all around, in consequence of the excavations, is now being rapidly removed. The arches on which the house has been built cover the river for nearly 300 feet: but how far the building has extended north and south, it is, at present, impossible to say; for it appears that the hill to the south has been cut away to a considerable extent, and there are, very likely, many curious remains now deeply buried in its shelving bank. The most interesting apartment brought to light within the last week or two is the private oratory of the abbot, near the eastern portion of the remains. It has been an elegant little chapel, of a style of architecture different from any hitherto noticed at Fountains, viz. the enriched dog-toothed early English; and has been, no doubt, the work of an immediate successor of the three Johns, some time between 1245 and 1290. The stone altar is nearly perfect; and there remains the lower part of a small mysterious stone staircase in the north-east angle—the approach, very probably, of the officiating priest. The encaustic tiles that are continually turned up are both numerous and curious.

THE MRS. HARRIS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—This old lady has just been discovered in that prominent part of the new House of Lords, the reporters' gallery. During the discussion on Thursday evening last on the subject of parliamentary reporting, the Earl of Lucan was seen wending his way towards the reporters' gallery, and on reaching it he requested a gentleman who was there in the performance of his duties to introduce him to the stenographic representative of Hansard. Great was his Lordship's amazement on being informed that no reporter for Hansard had ever attended the gallery, the debates in that supposed high authority being in fact a compilation from the daily papers; and it was with much difficulty that the gentleman addressed persuaded his lordship that there "wasn't no such a person."

M. Duchon, the editor of M. Proudhon's journal, *Le Peuple*, was tried on Saturday at Paris, before the Court of Assize of the Seine, for having published a series of seditious libels on the 5th, 6th, 11th, 18th, and 19th of March last. He was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 12,000 francs.



"LEAR AND CORDELIA."—PAINTED BY F. M. BROWN.—EXHIBITION OF FREE ART.

THE ORIGIN OF COMMUNISM.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR.—The elements of Communism, it has been observed, are latent in the mind, and continually manifest themselves whenever circumstances are favourable. Religious bodies have appealed to them for support, and Monks and Mormons have professed a community of goods. Schemes to equalise property, by taxing the rich and allowing the poor to go scot-free, proceed on a similar principle, and have found advocates in every age. Robespierre proposed one; and one has been advocated by Mr. J. Stuart Mill, in the latest work on political economy that has issued from our press. Co-operative societies contemplate a similar object; and Socialism, which is Communism in disguise, is now spread in every land. To place before you the renders the circumstances which favour the growth of such systems, is of more importance than to refer to their modern authors and their local origin. Saint Simon, Cabot, and Proudhon in France, and Owen in England, are remarkable individuals; but the peculiar frame of mind, and the peculiar circumstances of society which suggest their doctrines, and procure for them a ready belief, are of more interest to the philosophical investigator than the existence of the men. I shall say less, therefore, of them than of the principles and circumstances which give birth to Communism in all times, and in every place.

The Ministerial plan for relieving the Irish has been described as *legalized Communism*, and that, as well as all the late proceedings in Parliament to attain that object, has been provoked by their *desuetude and misery*. "The object," says the advertisement to the translation of Thiers' work on the right of property, "of Fourier, George Sand (Madame Dudevant), Louis Blanc, Cabot, Proudhon, and Considerant, is to suppress the *miseries of the people*." Causation is as simple and uniform in the moral as in the physical world: at all times like effects are produced by like causes; and, as in Ireland and France, so, in all times and places, the doctrine of Communism and the political practices approaching to it spring from the misery of the multitude.

Amongst those whose destitution suggests the doctrine, it finds the readiest acceptance; and though now and then one of the opulent classes may advocate it for a political purpose, or from an excess of philanthropy, in general all these classes are opposed to it in every form. In Germany, where the bulk of the people are comparatively well off, Communism and Socialism have little influence. They are scarcely heard of in the United States, except amongst a few religious enthusiasts, and create no alarm. If they find some favour in England, that is explained by our army of paupers, by the low wages and the comparative destitution of too large a portion of the people. In France, where the bulk of the people are extremely destitute, in comparison to the Germans and the English, and in comparison to the persons who compose the Government, Communism is most at home. That it originated there and finds much favour there, is the consequence of the general poverty, which I pointed out in my first communication; and its existence confirms the statement, that the condition of the bulk of the French is very little better than that of the bulk of the Irish.

Mere destitution, however, the natural and original condition of man, generates intense selfishness, and of itself, were it equal, would not give rise to the doctrines of Saint Simon or Proudhon. It is further necessary that men be associated, to attain a common object. Government itself is a species of Communism. It professes to provide equally for the good of all. Philosophers and lawyers, too, a Dumont, a Bentham, and a Brougham, have taught that the right of property is created and established by Government. On that principle Governments have acted, particularly the Government of France, and have disposed of the property of the people as if it were their gift. Government has thus made itself responsible for the existence of poverty and opulence; and, on the supposition that it creates the right of property, it is required to amend the distribution of wealth, to diffuse it equally, or to establish a community of goods, as well as an equality of property. But for the strange and erroneous assumption that Government can and does establish and regulate the property of individuals, Communism could have no place in the mind of man. It is born, then, of misery, and of the assumption which imposes on the Government the great duty of providing for the welfare of the masses; while their destitution, particularly in France, shews that Government has not fulfilled this assumed duty.

No Government has meddled more with the property of the people, and more encouraged a belief in this error, than the Government of France. The first revolution swept away all the old legal rights and usurpations of property, and the revolutionary Government substituted for them a right according to a theory of its own. It assumed the power of disposing of property; the law of forcible partition was decreed, an example and encouragement for all Communists: it implied that the State may regulate property, with a view to prevent the evils of accumulation, and is therefore bound to correct all the evils that may be connected with property. At the same time, the revolutionary Government, and every successive Government, assuming all the powers possessed by the old guilds, and more than all the power of the old Monarchy, undertook—by a system of licenses, protection, and monopolies—to regulate all the industry of the people. Moreover, all these successive Governments appropriated their property to serve their own purposes of ambition, war, or personal aggrandisement, even more freely than they disposed of their lives. Bonaparte taxed them enormously for his wars, and, by his anti-commercial system, destroyed their trade. The elder Bourbons appropriated without ceremony more than £30,000,000 to the returned emigrants. Louis Philippe's whole career was one constant appropriation of the property of the people on false pretences for personal objects. During the Empire, the average amount of taxation was 544,000,000 francs. In 1813, when France was at war with all Europe, the sum levied on its people for the Government was 1,115,000,000 francs. Under the elder Bourbons, though the country suffered shame, and was not prosperous, the average annual taxation rose to 950,000,000 francs; and under Louis Philippe, when the country laboured under much opprobrium, it rose to 1,360,000,000. Thus, while the people have become absolutely poorer, and relatively to the other nations of Europe much poorer, the Government which has undertaken to regulate their industry has appropriated an increasing quantity of their property, or has "absorbed," to use the language of the author of "France: Her Governmental Administration and Social Organisation," "all the growing resources of the country." In France, therefore, the Government has made itself responsible for the poverty of the many and the opulence of the few: it has caused the evils of which the people complain; and has, both by its theories and practices, deeply impressed the belief on the national mind that the Government can, and is bound to, regulate the distribution of property, and prevent the overgrown opulence of the few and the destitution of the many. In France, accordingly, Communism has lately started into vigorous life.

Wherever such circumstances exist, Communism will be sure to prevail. St. Simon, M. Fourier, M. Cabot, M. L'Enfantin, M. Considerant, M. Proudhon, are all men, who, like our Lord Ashley, have been deeply impressed with the general destitution and general sufferings of their countrymen. They are, moreover, particularly M. Proudhon (like most Frenchmen), of a logical cast of mind, more expert in drawing correct conclusions from an admitted principle, than in detecting errors in it. Their systems and their recommendations, generally speaking, are logical deductions from the principle of Government adopted in France. They feel acutely the condition of the people. They recognise the duty of the Government to provide for the welfare of all. They believe that its past conduct has been the cause of that condition, particularly its conduct in relation to property; and they draw the conclusion that a different line of conduct in the Government—that establishing a hierarchy, as was proposed by St. Simon, to reward individuals according to their merits—or framing society on a new principle, as was proposed by Fourier—or establishing Communism, as is proposed by Cabot—or re-organising labour, as is suggested by Louis Blanc, is the means of lessening the general destitution, and equalising for all the means of happiness. These gentlemen mean well, though their doctrines lead to mischief. That is the invariable consequence of error; and so long as they confine themselves to merely teaching and preaching, they are no more blameable than the propounders of a false theory in chemistry or geology: but, when, following the example of the French Government, which habitually uses force to uphold its own equality or more erroneous system of taking away the property of the people by taxation, they provoke revolution by violence to make the rich poor and the poor rich, they commit a great wrong. Their error begins by supposing that the sufferings of the people are caused by the right of property; it proceeds on the inference that the Government, which only violates the right of property, creates and establishes that right; and it concludes by proposing to establish by the same means something different. No observing man denies the destitution of the masses which is at the bottom of the whole, nor the fact that the Government, by its interference with property and industry, is responsible for that; but I for one deny that the right of property causes the sufferings of the people, and that the course recommended by the Socialists and Communists would relieve them. It can be shown, I think, that it would only aggravate them; but I must reserve the full proof of their error, and its certain consequences were it acted on, till another opportunity.

I remain, yours obediently,

T. H. J.

Jenny Lind obtained passports for Paris on Tuesday from the Swedish Minister.

It has been erroneously announced that the Marquis of Londonderry had fixed his annual military banquet to the officers of his regiment—the 2d Life Guards—for the 12th proximo. His Lordship has a grand banquet on that day, but the military dinner will not be given until the regiment changes its quarters from Windsor to London.

THE SEA SERPENT.—We observe in the Newcastle papers that a strange and hitherto unknown fish, nearly 13 feet in length, and possessing many of the characteristics which the captain of the *Dædalus* enumerated in his description of the great Sea Snake, has really been caught off the Northumbrian coast, by the Cullercoats fishermen, and has been exhibited in Newcastle, where it has created the greatest sensation. The members of the Natural History Society of that town have duly reported upon it, and expressed their opinion, that it is a young specimen of the genus *Gymnophorus*, only four of which species, and those very rare, are known to ichthyologists, and described by Cuvier and others as inhabiting the Indian, Mediterranean, and White Seas. The present specimen has become the property of a Newcastle merchant, who has presented it to the museum of that town; and we understand that, in accordance with a very general wish of most of our distinguished naturalists, it is now exhibiting in the metropolis.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMY AND ORDNANCE EXPENDITURE.—Your committee have to report to the House that the investigation into the expenditure on account of the ordnance estimates has occupied their attention to the present time, and is yet so far unfinished, that they can hold out no expectation to the House that they shall be enabled to do more than to report upon the expenditure on account of ordnance estimates during the present session.

PENINSULAR MEDALS.—The medals of the pensioners are being sorted at the office of the Commander-in-Chief into the several districts of staff officers, and some have already been forwarded for distribution.

NAVAL AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN.—By the promotion of Rear-Admiral Sir G. R. Sartorius, Captain Provo W. P. Wallis becomes a paid naval aide-de-camp, and the First Lord of the Admiralty has an honorary vacancy to fill up.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—The cadets are suffering severely from an attack of measles. A short time since scarlet fever was raging in this establishment.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of the members of this institution was held on Saturday last at Wills's Rooms. Earl Manners presided, and was supported by several naval officers. According to the financial statement, the total receipts for the year amounted to £4259 18s., which included annual subscriptions £1277, payments by pupils £1539, &c. The expenditure, a balance of £562 10s. remained in hand.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—Neil Malcolm, Esq., has presented the sum of £100 for the purchase of four debentures, qualifying him to nominate the sons of naval and marine officers as pupils in this institution. We understand that several of the former pupils, following the example of other large public schools, have associated themselves together with a view of testifying the estimation in which they hold their school, by attending the ensuing anniversary dinner under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The extreme range of Consols during the week has been barely one-half per cent. On Monday the English Market opened with some animation, the first quotation of Consols being 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. After receding to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91, the news of an improvement in prices at Paris created confidence, and 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ was quoted, afterwards closing at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. The news of the Canadian outbreak on Tuesday produced a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but on the details being more narrowly examined, its inactivity prevailed during Wednesday, prices remaining stationary, but on Thursday Consols opened firmly at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, and, upon the Paris news arriving, advanced to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. India Bonds have advanced to 70s. prem., and Exchequer Bills continue to slowly improve. The continued absence of investment, arising from the state of trade with the Continent, is the chief cause of this, to which may be added that the home trade, although good, is now confined to mere actual requirements, without the slightest movement towards speculation. At the close of the week the Market was buoyant at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 193; Reduced, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities (30 years), to expire Jan. 5, 1860, 8 13-16ths; India Stock, 247; India Bonds, £1000 70 prem.; Ditto, under £1000, 69 prem.; South Sea Stock, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols for Account, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 45 prem.; Ditto, £500, June, 45 prem.; Ditto, Small, June, 45 prem.

Business in the Foreign Market has been on the most limited scale, Mexican being the only security on which any variation of consequence has occurred. On Tuesday the Stock ex. Coupons was done at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money; on Wednesday declining to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, but afterwards regaining the higher quotation. At the close of the week it was a fraction lower. A correspondence between Mr. W. P. Robinson and the Minister of Finance has been published, which, in itself, reads satisfactorily; but a letter of Messrs. Manning and Mackintosh, the agents at Vera Cruz (who write with the practical sense of commercial knowledge), affords but little future hope for the bondholders, unless the present absurd restrictive duties are abolished. Prices at the close of the market were, for Brazilian Bonds, Small, 75; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ecuador Bonds, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, Five per Cent., ex. Coupons, Account, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 17; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Shares have been in a trifling degree firmer this week, which is in some measure attributable to the committee on the South-Eastern line not finding things quite so bad as anticipated. It is, however, very generally felt that confidence can only be restored by a searching investigation into all the chief lines, to be afterwards renewed at stated intervals. At the close of the week prices were firm at the following rates:—Aberdeen, 18; Amber, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bristol and Exeter, 59; Ditto, Thirds, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buckinghamshire, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis; Caledonian, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 8; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, par; Ditto, North and Eastern, Six per Cent., New, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 42; Great Northern, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, $\frac{3}{4}$ B, 6 per Cent., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, ditto, Half Shares, 39; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifths, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, 17, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 44; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 20; Lancashire and Yorkshire (West Riding Union), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds and Bradford, 95; London and Blackwall, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 128 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, Quarters, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, New, £50, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, £40, 21; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Preference, 7 per Cent. on Deposit, and 5 per Cent. on Calls, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, £50 Shares, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Norfolk, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 18; North, 13; North Staffordshire, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Scottish Central, 24; Shropshire Union, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, No. 2, 14; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 63; Ditto, Scrip No. 4, 7; South Wales, 17; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20; Ditto, Newcastle Ex., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 4; York and North Midland, 30; Ditto, Preference, 5; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Indian, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Indian Peninsula, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Strasbourg, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market was buoyant yesterday, a report of the settlement of the Danish question affording firmness to prices. Consols advanced to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing about 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. Shares were steady. In the Foreign Market, there was no incident of importance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Only a moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, coastwise as well as by land carriage; hence, the show of samples here this morning was small. As the number of millers in attendance was limited, the demand for all kin's of wheat of home produce was in a sluggish state, at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 17,650 quarters, nearly the whole of which have passed the Customs, for home consumption. Selected parcels were steady at full currencies, but all other qualities were a slow inquiry. Barley, the supply of which was small, sold slowly at about stationary prices. The inquiry for malt was restricted to returning qualities of previous currencies. The oat trade was tolerably firm, and late sales were mainly imported. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were held at full prices. Flour was a slow sale, but not cheaper.

ARVALYS.—English: wheat, 1060; barley, 480; malt, 1510; oats, 2350; Scotch: oats, 7820; flour, English, 2500; foreign, 1800 quarters; malt, 1000 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto, white, 43s to 50s; rye, 24s to 27s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 29s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 48s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 55s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 20s; potato ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, new, 25s to 34s; ditto, old, 30s to 34s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 28s to 30s; boilers, 26s to 29s per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 36s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; white, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; rye, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 28s per barrel; Baltic, 26s to 27s per barrel; rye, 18s to 20s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is in steady request, at fully the late advance in the quotations. In other seeds very little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; hempseed, 23s to 31s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt; brown mustard, 6s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 12s; oilseed, 4s to 8s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 23s to 25s per 100 lbs; rapeseed cakes, 14s to 15s per 100 lbs; canary, 110s to 150s per quarter; English clover seed, red, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; extra, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; white, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; extra, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Forage, red, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; extra, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; white, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s; extra, $\frac{1}{2}$ s to $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Flour.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7d $\frac{1}{2}$ of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 29s 0d; oats, 17s 5d; rye, 24s 2d; beans, 29s 5d; peas, 20s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 2d; barley, 28s 9d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 24s 9d; beans, 29s 0d; peas, 20s 0d.

Prices of Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Public sales of 25,000 packages took place on Thursday. Only about 4500 sold, at but little alteration in prices. The demand privately is far from active.

Sugar.—Our market has ruled very steady this week, and, in some instances, the quotations have further advanced 6d per cwt. Refined goods, the supply of which is small—are firm brown lumps at 51s 6d to 52s; and fair grocery, 52s 6d to 53s 6d per cwt. English crushed steady.

Coffee.—There is rather more doing in this article, and prices are fairly supported.

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THE NEW EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

(Continued from page 326.)

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